The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,110—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1900.

P & O

The 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY SHOULD STAY AT THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

BAILEY'S HOTEL

(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)

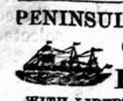
CONTAINS OVER 300 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.

MODERATE TARIFF.

GLOUCESTER S.W. ROAD, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th "
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langhorne	26th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th November, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Dec., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 675.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 695.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA THERESA	T. Rassevich	3,042	23rd Dec., 1900.

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th Nov., 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—34, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Josephs

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

PASSAGE SEASON 1900.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 320.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, tom name, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 7th December, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 6th December, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 26th December.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 19th December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

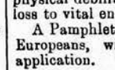
S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 1st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th November, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydenot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 12th Dec., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANI-SHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 50 year's (1899 sale was a record) covers them

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the rivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 2. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Benagpur, Bengal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

It will, I am sure, prove a useful and convenient book of reference to all concerned in the administration of the Criminal Law.—Hon. Sir C. A. WHITE, C. J., Madras.

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The comprehensive Criminal Digest is a very valuable compilation.—"Indian Review," Madras.

I think it a most valuable compilation and well deserves its name.—Hon. Mr. Justice BARTY, H. C., Bombay.

It is a concise, carefal, and well conceived compendium . . . I have put it to the test and found it very helpful.—N. M. SAMARTH, Vakil, Bombay.

This digest is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. It is by far the greatest criminal digest yet published in India."—"LAWYER," July, 1900.

PRICE Rs. 17, POSTAGE 6 Annas.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

DEUTSCHES EXPORT-
MUSTERLAGER
(GERMAN EXPORT SHOW ROOMS)
BERLIN S.

Dresdner Strasse 34-35. Dresdner Strasse 34-35

WHOEVER desires to BUY GOODS of reliable German origin should apply to the above mentioned firm where every kind of information regarding German industrial productions will be readily given. Permanent exposition of works of German manufacture and art.

Open from 9-5 p.m

Please ask for Prospects.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,
GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application

TO
THE MANAGER
8, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE,
79, Farringdon Road, E. C.

CALCUTTA BRANCH 99, Clive St.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCY
COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for the
COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS
issued as at 1st January 1900.
REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
AND
Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
Rs. 1,60,00,000.

Claims Paid for Over
ONE CRORE
since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON, BROWN,
Manager.

TREACHER & CO., LD.
WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT.

THE WINES Imported by TREACHER & Co., are obtained from the Original Sources of Supply and through Shippers of the Highest Repute. By exercising the greatest care in Selection, and especially in Storage in India, the Company is enabled to offer to its Customers Wines much over the average both in regard to Quality, Condition, and Value.

SHERRIES
From the Celebrated Firm of Gonsalez Byass & Co.

PORTS
From Sandeman & Co.

CHAMPAGNES
Giesler's, Heidsieck's, Doyen & Co., and other Brands of high repute.

CLARETS
Shipped direct from Bordeaux by P. Dubois & Co.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES
Imported from Coblentz through Deinhard & Co.,

HUNGARIAN AND AUSTRALIAN WINES

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.
TWO "GRAND PRIZES"
AWARDED TO

HUNTLEY & PALMERS (LIMITED),
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

"Unrivalled Biscuits, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."

The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

"... continued to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the ... manufactures."

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE WHEEL ROYAL ENFIELD BICYCLES

riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	260	"	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	"	300	"	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	285	"	315
Lady's Model BM/C	"	230	"	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!!

A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF
VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
ALWAYS ON HAND.
NEW PUBLICATIONS BY EVERY ALTERNATE MAIL.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

ALWAYS RELIABLE! PERFECT SATISFACTION!!

THE GIANT FEVER KILLER.
SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL IN

SQUIBB'S Ague Specific. / SQUIBB'S Ague Specific. / SQUIBB'S Ague Specific. / SQUIBB'S Ague Specific.

J. E. Lee, Esq., Personal Assistant to the Home Secretary, Hyderabad Deccan, writes:—

"I had some from Mr. Pereira, and have never yet come accross a Remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effect."

&c. &c.,

FEVERS, AGUE, CHILL, INFLUENZA, MALARIA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, EPIDEMIC FEVERS, RHEUMATIC FEVERS, &c., &c.

Sold by every Chemist for Rs. 1-0.

BEWARE of spurious imitations now in vogue and sold as "AGUE SPECIFIC." See but SQUIBB'S Ague Specific.

THE INDIAN COUGH CURE
Free of Opium or Preparations.

LYNSOLA	used in	COUGH and COLD.
LYNSOLA	used in	BRONCHITIS.
LYNSOLA	used in	ASTHMA.
LYNSOLA	used in	INFLUENZA.
LYNSOLA	used in	SORE THROAT.
LYNSOLA	used in	TICKLING in THROAT.
LYNSOLA	used in	CHRONIC COUGH.
LYNSOLA	used in	AFFECTIONS of the LUNG
LYNSOLA	used in	IMPROVING the VOICE.

ANNAS 12 per bottle.

Can be had of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in Bombay and elsewhere.

CHEMISTS, MADON, SONS & CO., DRUGGISTS.
ESSOOF'S BUILDINGS, OPPOSITE GOCULDAS T. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,
That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
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That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.,
[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed. COIMBATORE, Southern India.
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS. AGENTS WANTED.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

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FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 200 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

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Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
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90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
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Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. Interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorised to guarantee the employes of the post-Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 1ST AND MONDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.
BERTRAM THE GREAT,
Who has been specially commanded
ON THREE OCCASIONS
To appear before
THE QUEEN.
Will introduce
new and marvellous
Illusions
never witnessed in India before.
DON'T MISS
Seeing the Greatest Magician
OF THE AGE.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Soldiers and Sailors half price to the second and back seats.
Doors open 8-30.
Performance commences 9-30 p. m.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
T. EMPSON,
Business Manager.

S. S. "CITY OF LUCKNOW."
ARRIVED 30TH NOVEMBER, 1900.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Ware house.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

FORBES, FORBES & Co., LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th November, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL IN TINS OR REFINED PETROLEUM.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE.)
CLOTH BLUE DRILL.
TURBANS BLUE COTTON.
OIL LINSEED RAW.
OIL LINSEED DOUBLE BOILED.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MANAGER, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December 1900, for the SUPPLY of above in such quantities as may be required on order, from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of January 1901.

TENDERS must be made on the Railway's Printed Form, which can be had on application to the Undersigned

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th November 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF COCOANUT OIL.
WASTE COTTON No. 1 & 3.
MINERAL AXLE OIL.
MINERAL CYLINDER OIL
LUBRICATING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MANAGER, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of January 1901 for the SUPPLY of above in such quantities as may be required on order, from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of February, 1901.

TENDERS must be made by the Railway's Printed Form which can be had on application to the Undersigned.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th November 1900.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY COLLEGE. BOMBAY.

CANDIDATES intending TO JOIN the Veterinary College, during the next year, should submit their applications before 4th January next, on which date an Entrance Test, for those who have not passed either the University School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held.

A copy of the College Rules and Regulations will be forwarded on application.

J. BRODIN MILLS, Vety. Major, A.V.D.
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 22nd November, 1900.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called on the 5th Prox. Mr. Shapurji Nowroji Gunder will bring the following proposal :—

"That 4½ per cent. Debentures of the value of eight lacs should be issued to pay of Mr N. M. Wadia.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. KAMA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 30th November, 1900.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR
CARDS.
ENTIRELY A NEW STOCK.
A Great Variety to Select From

IVORY SERIES.
TRANSPARENT SERIES.
SILK SERIES.
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From As. 2 to Rs. 4 each.

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64, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

THE ORIGINAL SHIP-BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
SUCH AS
CHUTNIES, CURRY POWDERS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.,
That are so well Celebrated in the World,
ARE MANUFACTURED & EXPORTED
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All orders promptly and carefully executed.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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Single Copy ....Annas 4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SURPLUS Stock of large C. I. Sluices, Branch and Reducing Pipes, Fall Pieces and Cast Iron Scraps.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th December, 1900, at 2 p. m., at the Water Works Stores, Chinchpoogli (near the Byculla Station) consisting of 122 C. I. Branch pipes 32 by 32 ; 32 by 28; 32 by 24; 32 by 18; 32 by 12; 32 by 8; 32 by 16; 32 by 7; 32 by 18 ; 28 by 24 ; 28 by 24 ; 26 by 12 ; 26 by 5 ; 24 by 8 ; 24 by 4 ; 24 by 18 ; 24 by 12 ; 20 by 9 ; 20 by 12 ; 18 by 4 ; 18 by 18; 18 by 12; 18 by 9; 18 by 8; 18 by 6; 17 by 15; 17 by 5; 17 by 4; 16 by 12; 14 by 8; 14 by 7 ; 14 by 5 ; 14 by 6; 13 by 7; 13 by 6; 13 by 5; 12 by 4 ; 12 by 3; 12 by 18; 12 by 12; 12 by 8; 12 by 4 ; 12 by 9; 12 by 6; 10 by 6; 11 by 12; 10 by 4; 10 by 3 inches.

3 Reducing Pipes 20 by 16 ; 16 by 14 ; 14 by 12 ; 14 by 10 ; 14 by 3 ; 8 by 3 ; 6 by 3 inches.

25 C. I. Tail Pieces 18 ; 19 ; 17 ; 16 ; 14 ; 13 ; 12 ; 11 ; 8 and 4 inches.

11 C. I. Sluice Valve 7 ; 8; 16 and 28 inches, and a quantity of Cast Iron Scraps.

The above is on view.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st December 1900

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

"HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE," Little Miss Muffett and other nursery designs in Spoons Forks, Cups, &c., in Sterling Silver. The latest Novelties, in presentation, Silver, Ware for Children. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CARRIAGE Rubber Tyres, Edison's Grand Concert Phonographs Rs. 300 complete, Kerosine Are Lamps, Electric Fans, Cycles. VATCHA BROS., Girgaum and Meadow Street.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GIRGAUM COACH FACTORY.—New and second-hand carriages for sales, repairs at moderate rates and Commission Agent, F. D. PIRES and Co., No. 521.

MRS. E. GIBBONS, L. M. and G., specialist in MIDWIFERY and GYNECOLOGY, from Dublin and London, 17, Sleater Road, Tardeo.

BARGAIN! Our GIANT PACKET of 100 Assorted, Folding, Mechanical, Plain and Comic XMAS CARDS for Rs. 3 only. Trial Solicited.—SHROFF BROS., Fort.

NEW WANGHUI CANES.—Crook and Straight Handles Burnt Ash, Olive, Green, and Brown, Rs. 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 7-8. Riding Canes, Rs. 3.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

BONA-FIDE SALE of late Mr. James Moris (Junior) Furniture, Wearing Apparel, etc., at the Boyd's Ice Factory, Mody Bay, Fort, THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

FOR SALE.—An upright COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, made by August Forster of Loban, ebonized case with gilt incised ornamentation, good tone, nearly new. Price Rs. 550. Apply GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

FOR SALE.—A Lady's BEESTON HUMBER BICYCLE, 22 inch Frame, in first rate order. Apply to "No. 69," Care of this paper.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NICKEL-PLATING, durable, of good colour and Finish, promptly carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or seperately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eight penny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of an Epoch Making American Novelty that can easily be sold everywhere; the article is universally introduced throughout America and finds a ready sale also in Germany. Apply to "H. C. 10,050," care of HAASENSTEIN and OGGLER, A. G. Frankfort, on-the-Main, Germany.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm, supplies English Nurses, high caste Goanese, and Mahomedan Cooks, Butlers, &c. Guarantee servant's work. Patronized by Leading Clubs, Messes, Hotels, Army and Navy. Forwards Servant's Certificates if required. —OSBORNE & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay,

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MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers, for rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year inclnding Postage.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 9-10-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Official Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routs in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing face, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H I M the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 30 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London

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FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4,—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phœnix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 12) and other Hand Organs, rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
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Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions
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Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
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SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
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SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

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Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

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SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Gawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin.
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe,
Thaiping,		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
32, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS :— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious **BENEDICTINE** Possessing most Powerful Germ killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsive qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

.... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.
ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.
H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.
TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.
The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic ; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Meritur qui non utitur.*
Extract from the *Gazette Médicale.*

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.
DR. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.
Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.
Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Phys

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Damand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REVISION OF LOCAL AND THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED that on and from MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1900, and until further notice, the timings of the Local and Suburban Trains between Colaba and Virar will be revised, and additional trains will be run to and from ANDHERI, BORIVLI and VIRAR. For particulars, see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

On and from the same date and until further notice, the timings of the Through Passenger trains between Colaba and Wadhwan, including Branch lines, will also be revised, particulars of which may be ascertained from Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

D. FF. POWELL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1900.

THE SIND AND PUNJAB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LD.

ધી સીંધ એંડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 29th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1900, at 3 P.M. to transact the following business viz:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1900.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Sethna as a Director in place of Beramjee Pallonjee, deceased.
4. To appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.,
i.e., MOOLJEE J ITHA AND CO.,
Secretaries Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th November, 1900.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 17th November to 1st December 1900, both days inclusive.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses in rythino hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which often does infinite harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and weakness of the more delicate organs of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BEPUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Humm um Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market; N. J. Wadia, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes: "I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the third bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life."

"Moreover, I had two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and am glad able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World famed Blood Mixture" shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRIDE, Es. l. Postage 4 as. To be had at this Office.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 5-40m., 7-9a. Low water, 0-32a.
Sind and Punjab Cotton Press Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Public Meeting of Mahomedans, Anjuman-I-Hall, 4-30 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
B. V. A. Parade and Cinderella Dance.
Tivoli Theatre, Mr. Charles Bertram's Performance.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 6-52m., 8-23a. Low water, 0-42m., 1-32a.
Bombay Hunt, meet, Shahar Hill.

THE MAHIM FAIR.—The annual Mahim Fair begins on the 6th instant and will last for ten days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, per extra s.s. Nander Reunion, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-day.

"PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the club tent at 6-30 a.m. on Sunday, the 2nd proximo, for a run to Coorla, via Vellard and back.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been kindly presented to the zoological collection:—Two fat-tailed sheep by Mr. K. M. Shroff. One Langur monkey, by Mr. James MacDonald.

A COLONIAL CIVIL SERVANT.—Among the arrivals by the P. and O. s.s. Persia was Mr. Aloysius H. Fonseca of the Colonial Civil Service. He is the eldest son of Honorary Surgeon-Captain D. B. Fonseca, who is stationed at Karachi.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Shiva Ranjee, keeper of a chandool shop in Bhendy Bazaar, appeared on remand to answer a charge of having in his possession a currency note, of the value of Rs. 100, suspected of being stolen. His Worship said, accused might have come by the note as stated, and he would not be justified in convicting him. He therefore acquitted the accused.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SAWYER.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Balla Pandoo, aged twenty years, a Hindu sawyer, who resided at Walpakady, Mazagon. On Monday last, deceased with another sawyer was removing a log of wood from a pile at a house in Bhoiwada, when it slipped, and before he could get out of the way fell on his left leg, fracturing it. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where fever set in, and he died on Thursday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Lee-Smith of the Dock Police, charged Jorma Pir Mahomed with receiving certain brassware, valued at Rs. 35, the property of the Bombay Port Trust. The case arose out of a case tried before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, when one Tookaram Jarim was convicted on three seperate charges of theft and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused purchased some of the property stolen at the rate of two and half annas a seer. The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

ROBBERY AT A MOSQUE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Abdool Azizkhan with criminal breach of trust with respect of Rs. 1,000 cash and Mahomed Razaack with receiving stolen property. Ameer Khan, the complainant, stated that on the 29th instant he went to pray at the Nawab's Mosque, in Bhendi Bazar and while at prayers he entrusted the accused with the money. When he returned in half-an-hour he found the property gone. The police were informed and the property recovered. Complainant, who is a cloth merchant, arrived in Bombay from Colombo eight days ago. The first accused was sentenced to six months' and Mahomed Rajaak to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNING FATALITY TO A PARSEE WOMAN.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Thunji Street, Girgaum, regarding the death of Nalibai, a Parsee woman, aged thirty years. The deceased was unmarried and lived with her parents on the third storey of a house in the above locality. Early yesterday deceased went downstairs with a rope and a chatti to draw water from the well in the building. Shortly afterwards a Parsee priest, who lives on the first floor of the house, heard a splash in the well and the noise as of struggling in the water. He raised an alarm and immediately several persons living in the house, went to the well, and saw the dead body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water. Two Parsee lads went in, and tied a rope to the body, which was then hauled up, life being extinct. The deceased was said to be happy at home and it was surmised that whilst drawing water from the well, she lost her balance and fell in. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT GODHRA.—A Godhra correspondent writes:—Under the presidency of Mrs. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., Collector, Panchmahals, an interesting prize-distribution ceremony to the students of the Telang High School took place in the Telang High School building on the 23rd instant in the afternoon. The hall was crowded and among them Mr. and Mrs. Rendall, Rao Sahebs Naranjee Coovarjee, Parvatshanker, Bhut, and Bhowrsi Runchoddas were noticed. The proceedings began by a report which was read by Mr. J. G. Shastri, B. A., Head Master of the Telang High School. Mr. Shastri in his report dealt with the former condition of education in this part of the Presidency. He stated that some few years back there was an English class attached to the Gujarati school and afterwards an English school was opened on a very small scale by the local Municipality when boys were taught up to Standard III, only and later on it was made an Anglo Vernacular school and this school was entirely given in charge of the Educational Department and boys were than taught up to Standard V. It was only last year made a regular high school, and will be the first change in this district so far as higher education is concerned and it is of course for the better. The high school was visited last year by the Educational Inspector Northern Division, and he passed a very satisfactory remark, and was much pleased with the arrangement, and working of the school. As a result of the school, Mr. Shastri said was quite satisfactory. The recitation and drill performances were admired by all. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Rendall to the successful students. Mr. Wood in reply thanked Mr. Shastri, the able and energetic head-master of the Telang High School for the satisfactory progress of the High School and wished every student a successful career. A vote of thanks to the president and distribution of flowers and sweetmeats to the students terminated the proceedings.

DEATH OF MR. C. E. P. VANS AGNEW.

WE much regret to learn that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. have just received a telegram from London announcing the death on Monday evening the 26th instant, of Mr. C. E. P. Vans Agnew who had been in failing health for some weeks. Mr. Vans Agnew, who was a son of a former partner in Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Mr. John Vans Agnew arrived in Madras in November, 1883, and in January, 1888, he was admitted a partner in the firm. He went Home a few months ago apparently in good health, though he was always somewhat delicate, and it was with painful surprise that we learned last week that he was seriously ill. In the absence of further news for a day or two, the hope was entertained that he was on the road to recovery. But this was a false hope, and we can only suppose that he had a relapse, and succumbed. Mr. Vans Agnew was connected with the Madras Chamber of Commerce for many years, and was elected Chairman, and Mercantile Member of Council, in 1899, positions which he filled with ability. He was a keen business man, and held sound views which received, as they deserved, the respect of the mercantile community. To our contemporary the "Madras Times" of which the family of Mr. Vans Agnew are the proprietors, we extend our cordial sympathy in the loss it has sustained by his death.—"Mail."

THE SEASON OUTLOOK IN MADRAS.

The following is the Board of Revenue's telegraphic summary for the week ending the 24th instant:—Rainfall heavy in the Southern Districts and South Arcot; seasonable in the remainder of the Carnatic and in the Central Districts; and some generally light rain in the Deccan, Kistna and West Coast; none in the northern part of the Circars. Where good rain has fallen and under larger works irrigation supplies are good, but elsewhere are generally deficient and markedly so in parts of Chingleput, North Arcot and Cuddapah. Sowing of late crops continues. Standing crop is thriving almost everywhere except in parts of Cuddapah. Harvest of early crop continues with good outturn. Pasture is sufficient; cattle is good. Prices are almost stationary; but slightly easier in the Deccan and the West Coast; and rather dearer in the extreme South. Improvement of prospect in the Carnatic is considerable, but the outlook is unfavourable for later crops, and especially for those under tank irrigation in Cuddapah, North Arcot and parts of the Carnatic.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

THE following subscriptions and donations have been received.

Donations.

Mr John Berry (Bolton)	Rs. 100
Messrs Watson Haygarth & Co.	100
Messrs S. J. Tellery & Co.	25
Messrs Wilkinson Heywood & Clark (On account of additional Quarters).	150

Subscriptions

Messrs The Vacuum Oil Co.	Rs. 100
Messrs Wilkinson Heywood & Clark	100

THE number of persons in receipt of famine relief shows a large drop of over 142,000 during the week, but both in Bombay Province and in the Bombay Native States there is a slight increase on the works, a symptom of the still deficient rainfall in that area. This, however, is much more than counterbalanced by the decrease of the numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in the British districts of Bombay, over 33,000 in all, while in the Bombay Native States there is an increase in this class of a couple of hundred. Berar is the only other British district with works open, over 6,000 persons, a decrease of 2,000, being still employed, with 22,000 in place of 52,000 getting gratuitous relief. In the Central Provinces the numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief have fallen from 146,000 to 76,000. The Native States of Central India, Rajputana and the Central Provinces as well as Hyderabad and Baroda show slight changes, the collective decrease amounting to under 9,000.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

JUDGES DIFFER.

IMPERATRIX VS. HOSEIN HAJEE ABBA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, in July last, convicted the accused of keeping a common gaming house, Section 4 of Bombay Act 4 1887, and fined him Rs. 500, in default thereof three months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail. Mr. Raikes, with Mr. Hugh Sealy, appeared for the accused, and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. After hearing counsel, Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Whitworth differed in opinion; and the case was directed to be laid before a third judge.

A CURIOUS MISTAKE.

IMPERATRIX VS. LALLU HURCHAND.

THIS was a reference to the court by Mr. Moscardi, District Judge of Surat, of the proceedings in this case of Mr. J. P. Lakhia, First-class Magistrate of Surat, who, in June last, acquitted the accused of intentionally giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding and discharged him under Section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, with Mr. Manibhai Nanabhai, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Moscardi, in making the reference, forwarded a report from the Second-class Subordinate Judge of Surat, Mr. Hora, stating that it seemed impossible, under the circumstances of the case, that the statement made by the accused on the 23rd August last was owing to a bona-fide mistake of fact; and that he (Mr. Moscardi) fully concurred with Mr. Hora's remarks. The accused was examined as a witness on the 23rd August, 1899, before Mr. Hora, when he was asked to explain a certain important payment, and said it was a loan by him to the defendant, and that the defendant had passed a "khata" for the same. Defendant's contention was that no such "khata" had been passed by him. The accused was directed to produce the "khata." He did not appear when directed, but applied for adjournments which were granted. Finally on the 15th September, the accused turned up, but the "khata" was not forthcoming. This necessitated a second examination of the man, when he had no way left open but to admit that statements made by him at his first examination were untrue. Before that he had urged that the statement relating to the execution of the alleged "khata" by the defendant was a mistake on his (the accused's) part.

Their lordship agreed in opinion with Mr. Moscardi and passed the following order:—The court does not agree with the magistrate (Mr. Lakhia) that the facts set out by him do not disclose an intention to give false evidence. It therefore sets aside the order of discharge and directs the magistrate to proceed under Section 254 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

"NO TRIAL AT ALL."

IMPERATRIX VS. KANDAS KARSUNDAS.

THIS was an application for revision of the proceedings of Mr. W. C. Shepherd, First-class Magistrate of Thana, who, in August last, convicted the accused of theft, and fined him Rs. 100, or in default two months rigorous imprisonment. The Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar appeared for the accused.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the decision of the court after hearing counsel, said: We must set aside the proceedings which appear to have been very irregular. In fact there seems to have been no trial at all. As far as can be gathered from the record, which is in a confused state, Naria made the original complaint on the 9th December, 1899, of the alleged theft on the 26th November, 1899. The police officer then took the statement of Naria and his wife Hiri. There were further proceedings by the police. Panchnamas were recorded. Certain witnesses were examined on the 16th December, and then eventually in January, 1900, the magistrate seems to have held an "ex-parte" enquiry having some suspicions about the police papers. Then the magistrate fixed the 30th January, 1900, for trial. In the meanwhile, the complainant Naria fell from a tree and was seriously injured and eventually died. The case was hung up till August, 1900, when apparently certain witnesses for the accused were examined; and on the 24th August, 1900, the magistrate convicted the accused. He thus never took any legal evidence for the prosecution. As the case was tried summarily, it was not necessary the magistrate to record the evidence, but he was bound to hear the witnesses for the prosecution in the presence of the accused and to allow the accused to cross-examine. We must set aside the conviction and sentence and direct the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

SEDITION IN CAPE COLONY.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY SIR ALFRED MILNER.

SPEAKING at Claremont at a meeting of the Guild of Loyal Women, Sir Alfred Milner expressed surprise at the report that he intended to make there an important statement affecting the Johannesburg refugees. He could not do this because the refugees were entitled to have a clear statement as soon as he could give it direct to them and not in a roundabout way and because he was not yet in a position to make that statement. He was at the mercy of constantly changing circumstances and had to come to an understanding with other people as powerful as himself, and until he was able to make a clear statement he would hold his peace. There had been too much chopping about in the matter, and he was most anxious that there should be no more.

His Excellency congratulated the Guild of Loyal Women on the immense progress which it had made since its inception. Such an association was greatly needed. The manufacture of sedition in Cape Colony was proceeding as merrily as before. A powerful bellows was always being blown to fan the flame of race hatred and play upon the passionate prejudice of a section of the population which was a legacy of the unhappy past. The fire was going to burn itself out despite all the efforts of the bellows blowers, but in the meantime it was going to cause a lot of havoc. It was their part to do what they could to quench the flame. He knew this was not an easy task. They all felt deep sympathy for the scattered Loyalists in certain parts of the country, where they were in a small minority. But for their efforts the voice of reason would never have reached the ears of the majority in districts knowing only one language and hearing only one side of the story. He knew that the efforts to let the voice of reason and truth be heard entailed great sacrifices upon the makers of those efforts. In some cases they resulted in social discomfort, and in others, he was sorry to say, they were the cause of serious persecution.

It was difficult in such circumstances to hold a straight course. There must be no compromise with sedition-mongers. There had been too much toying with treason in the past; but they must never lose patience and never cease to make allowances for those who had been misled. The future loyalty of the country was mainly a question of education, and they must teach. No teacher ever lost her temper, and they must have the monopoly of hysterics to the other side. Hard words broke no bones, or assisted would not have a whole bone in his body. They must leave hard words to others. It was for them to believe in reason and justice and in the victory of the cause of Queen and Empire. Temperance of strength and profound conviction was the spirit which should animate all men and women meaning to persevere in the struggle for an absolutely good cause.

South Africa to-day was passing through a crisis of extraordinary severity and great duration. To the suffering of regular warfare there had succeeded a purposeless resistance involving all and more than all the horrors of war without any of its dignity. It was difficult to appreciate the methods of men who were urging their fellow-countrymen in a hopeless struggle kept up by deceit and leading to nothing but destruction. But it would be a mistake to take too despondent a view even of this additional calamity. The forces of the Queen engaged in establishing order were laying the foundation of a stable peace in South Africa were called upon to confront a totally new problem. New methods must be devised and new methods were being devised and would succeed.

Let them frankly confess that they had all been too apt to think they were at an end of their troubles but he saw now a tendency to fall into the opposite error. Let them acknowledge that they were by no means out of the wood, but do not let them have the least doubt that the issue was not impeccable, and that above all the greater their troubles to-day the greater must be their conviction of the necessity for efforts such as those in which the guild was engaged efforts to prevent the recurrence of those fearful events by gradually converting the hearts and minds of those who had differed from them to abandon a hopeless policy which would lead to perpetual discord; to accept frankly the citizenship of the Great Empire at the world, and to co-operate with them in building up a better South Africa.

Nearly a thousand persons were present at the meeting, and accorded Sir Alfred Milner an enthusiastic reception.—Reuter.

BOMBAY, FIRST EXTRA MEETING, 1900.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

Owners are reminded that 1st ENTRIES CLOSE at 7 P.M., on MONDAY, 3rd December and 2nd ENTRIES CLOSE at 7 P.M., on TUESDAY, 4th December, at the Office W. I. T. C., Byculla Club, Bombay.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 29th November, 1900.

AT the sixtieth annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to be held on the 7th instant, the directors, after providing for the usual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Preferred Stock, will recommend a dividend on the Deferred Stock of 6 1-2 per cent. for the six months, and a bonus of 3 per cent making, with the Interim Dividend of 3 1-2 per cent. paid in June a total distribution on the Deferred Stock of 13 per cent. for the year.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

DEMANDS OF THE POWERS.

TRINGENT CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

THE Peking correspondent of the "Times" states that the foreign Ministers have finally agreed on the following terms, to be presented in a conjoint note which, subject to the approval of the Governments, will be pressed upon China as the basis for a preliminary treaty.

China shall erect a monument to Baron von Ketteler at the site of the murder, and shall send an Imperial Prince to Germany to convey an apology.

China shall inflict the death penalty on the eleven guilty high officials and Princes whose names have been sent you.

Where outrages have occurred provincial examinations shall be suspended for five years.

In future all officials who have not made due effort to prevent outrages on foreigners from being committed within their jurisdiction shall be immediately removed from office and punished. This is a modification of Mr. Conger's proposal.

An indemnity shall be paid to States, corporations, and individuals.

The Tsung-li-Yamen as at present constituted shall be abolished, and its functions shall be vested in a foreign Minister, as in civilised countries.

Rational intercourse shall be permitted with the Emperor, as in civilised countries.

The Taku forts and other forts on the cost of Chi-li shall be razed.

The importation of arms and war material shall be prohibited.

Permanent Legation guards shall be maintained, also guards of communication between Peking and the sea.

Imperial proclamations shall be posted for two years throughout the Empire suppressing the Boxers.

The indemnity includes compensation for chinese who suffered through being employed by foreigners, but not compensation for native Christians, the words "missionary" and "Christians" not occuring in the Note.

Reuter's correspondent in Berlin also furnishes the terms agreed upon by the representatives of the Powers in Peking. The Note to be presented to China shall set forth at the outset that it constitutes a decision irrevocable of the Powers. The memorial to Baron von Ketteler is to have an inscription in Latin, German, and Chinese. Moreover, the Chinese Government is called upon to erect expiatory monuments in every foreign or international burial ground, where the graves have been profaned in the recent troubles.

The Peking correspondent of the "Times" in a despatch dated Sunday, says:—"So far as it is possible to judge, China will willingly accede to all the terms of the conjoint Note now ready to be presented subject to the approval of the home Governments, except the demand for the death penalty on princes and officials, which it is impossible to fulfil while the Court is in the hands of these very officials."

It is strongly held in Shanghai that the terms of peace should include the removal of the Chinese soldiery from the neighbourhood of that town.

The rumour that England and Germany objected to certain smaller States, including Belgium, Denmark, Holland, and Spain, taking part in the Peking negotiations, is declared in Berlin to be untrue, so far as Germany is concerned.

It is now known (says the Peking correspondent of the "Times") that the proposal made by the British Minister to insert a clause in the preliminary treaty regarding the revision of commercial treaties was strongly supported by seven representatives and was opposed only by the Russian and French Ministers. Similarly the Russian and French Ministers alone opposed the excellent proposal of the American Minister that by another clause China should undertake in future immediately to remove from office officials within whose jurisdiction outrages against foreigners should have been committed. The Russian and French representatives argue that neither clause comes within the scope of the preliminary treaty.

The French Minister in Pekin reports that the occupation of the Imperial tombsby foreign forces has had a greater effect than any preceding occurrence.

The Peking correspondent of the "Daily News" in a message dated Tuesday, says:—The actual piece negotiations have not been commenced, and even the credentials of the Commissioners remain unexamined.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

According to a telegram from Washington the view of the United States Government in regard to the question of indemnity is that no demand should be made on China which would be likely to make her a bankrupt nation. The United States Government, indeed, appears to make itself the mouthpiece of the Chinese. It is from Washington we are told that the delicate susceptibilities of the Chinese authorities in Peking (this means Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching) have been profoundly stirred by the execution of the Pao-ting-fu officials. The execution of Generals Yu Hsien and Chi-li is regarded by the Chinese authorities as peculiarly reprehensible and as the main cause of the present intense feeling on their part. It is pointed out that the Viceroy did not oppose the advance of the Allies, though he had quite sufficient troops at his disposal to do so, but went out from Pao-ting-fu to meet them and handed over his Yamen for their use. (It is not pointed out, however, that the Viceroy in so acting was endeavouring to secure the safety of his head.) The Chinese authorities maintain that the summary execution of both of the highest officials, who was reported to have shown a desire for peace, was an extraordinary act and calculated to excite the animosity of the Chinese, "a consequence which there is every desire to avoid."

New York, November 13.—The "Herald" to-day publishes the following telegram from Washington:—Mr. Hay is irritated at the reports from Peking showing that the Ministers are determined to punish every influential person whom they think is responsible for the outrages, and that the indemnity will reach 600,000,000 dollars. The officials here think that examples should be made only of those conspicuously guilty, and that no more than 200,000,000 dollars indemnity should be demanded.—Reuter.

Shanghai, Monday night.—It is reported here that the Chinese Commissioners are urging the Ministers at Peking to bring about a prompt settlement of the present troubles. They refer to the disorganisation in trade as the principal reason why this should be done.

The Commissioners affirm that the Chinese Court is now preparing to proceed to Chentu, and that the Viceroy of Sze-chuan has already arranged for their reception there.—Central News.

THE CONTROL OF THE NORTHERN RAILWAYS.

RUSSIA'S ACTION IN MANCHURIA.

Li Hung Chang, who is awaiting instructions from Si-ngan-fu, has not yet replied to the communication of Admiral Alexieff inviting China to resume the civil government of Manchuria under the protection of Russia. It is stipulated (says the Peking correspondent of the "Times") that the names of the officials shall be submitted to the approval of Russia, who will send to Manchuria sufficient troop for the protection of her railway and other interests. Such conditions, giving Russia the right to maintain, for example, 40,000 men to protect the railway, are equivalent to definite military occupation following a successful campaign, in which the treasure captured undoubtedly covered all expenses. Despite the assurances given to the Powers that Russia will withdraw from Manchuria, every Chinese realises that Manchuria is lost to China.

TIENTSIN-SHANHAIKWAN RAILWAY HANDED OVER TO ENGLAND.

All the Russian troops are being withdrawn from Tientsin. The Russian general here (says a Tientsin telegram to the "Times") has intimated that he has received instructions from his Government to hand over the railway from Tientsin to Shan-hai-kwan to the British at once.

Tientsin, Nov. 9.—As the result of pressure brought to bear in St. Petersburg, Russia is officially handing over the railway to Count von Waldersee, who will doubtless hand it over to Mr. Kinder.—Reuter.

Shanghai, Sunday.—The Chinese telegraph officials state that the project of a branch line to Si-ngan-fu for the use of the Imperial Court has been abandoned, as the Court is expected to return to Peking directly terms of peace are settled.—Central News.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

PROCEEDINGS AT KARACHI.

THE Railway Commission closed its sittings at Karachi on Thursday when Mr. Home, Manager of the Jodhpore Bikanir line, cross-examined, stated that the Jodhpore Durbar had only continued its metre gauge line on the distinct understanding that it should be allowed to bring the line to Hyderabad, and should be given control of the whole of the working of the line from Hyderabad to Marwar. He further stated that draft agreement to this effect had been submitted to the Jodhpore Durbar, and that on the strength of this, the rolling stock for a metre gauge line to Hyderabad had been already ordered. The evidence of Mr. Steele, the Collector of Hyderabad, was read, and of some Hyderabad native merchants and prominent citizens who were in favour of the conversion of the Hyderabad-Shadipalli line to a metre gauge. Major Browne, Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway, in his evidence stated that a third line of metre gauge into Karachi would, at any time, be a mistake, as it would not give access to the wharves or Port Trust yards, and had nothing to recommend it, while the arguments against it were overwhelming. If a break in the gauge must occur, it certainly should not be nearer Karachi than the Jodhpore frontier. Captain H. A. Cameron, R.E. District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in his evidence before the Commission pointed out the injury which would be inflicted on the trade of Karachi, and indirectly on the highest Imperial interests of India by a proposal to destroy the existing standard gauge section of Railway from Hyderabad to Shadipalli or the section of that gauge line from Karachi to Kotri or to attempt to bring a metre gauge extension to the wharves of Keamari.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
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THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

COMPLETE ROUTE OF DE WET.

COLONEL LE GALLAIS KILLED.

BOER GENERALS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

THE War Office on Friday received the following telegram from Lord Roberts:—

Johannesburg, Nov. 8, 3.30 p.m.—Colonel Le Gallais surprised the Boer forces on the night of the 5th inst three miles south of Bothawaville. He was heavily engaged for five hours, the enemy's strength being about 1,000. Charles Knox followed Le Gallais with De Lisle's Mounted Infantry, and completely defeated the enemy. We captured one 12-pounder of Q Battery, one 15-pounder 14th Battery, four Krupp guns, one pom-pom, and one Maxim, with all their ammunition and wagons and 100 prisoners. Twenty-five Boers were left dead on the field, and thirty wounded. Steyn and De Wet were with this force, and left in great haste. Enemy were pursued for some miles in a south-easterly direction, when they broke up in small parties. Killed: Le Gallais, 8th Hussars; Captain F. Englebach, of the Buffs; Lieut. W. A. Williams, South Wales Borderers eight men. Wounded: Seven officers and 26 men. I deeply regret the death of these three officers, all most promising. Le Gallais is, indeed, a very serious loss—a most gallant and capable cavalry leader. The fighting must at one time have been at close quarters. U Battery, R.H.A., under Major B. F. Taylor, was in action at a range of 400 yards. Amongst the wounded prisoners is De Villiers, Steyn's secretary, and amongst the dead a Boer doctor with Red Cross on his arm, rifle in hand, and bandolier half empty. The War Office publishes the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—

Johannesburg, November 9, 1-10 a.m.—Charles Knox states that he takes no credit for the very successful engagement on the 6th, which was due to Divisional Instructions to the determination of Le Gallais never to lose touch of the enemy, and, secondly, to the able way in which De Lisle handled the firing line after Le Gallais and Ross had been wounded. The officers wounded are Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Ross, Durham Light Infantry, neck and face, dangerously, but doing well; Captain Colville, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, side, severe; Lieutenant D. Percy Smith, Middlesex Regiment, slight; Lieutenant C. Peebles, Suffolk Regiment, seriously; Captain O. Harris, West Riding Regiment, slight; Captain G. T. Mair, R. H. A., severe; Major J. Welch, Hampshire Regiment, severe. Knox says that "A" Battery, under Major Taylor, served their guns in a most magnificent manner. Prisoners state that Steyn and De Wet took flight.

DE-WET'S FOLLOWERS STILL DEFIANT.

PLENTY OF AMMUNITION AND FOOD.

Kroonstad, November 9.—The enemy declare that the capture of De Wet and Steyn will not mean the surrender of their followers,

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	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £ 93 3-8—1-16
3 per cent Rentes ..... £101 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan ..... £100 1-2—1-2
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities ..... £ 64 3-4 unchg'd.
Bar Silver in London ..... 29 11-16 ,,
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25 11 ,,
Discount Bank of England ..... 4 p. c. ,,
Do Short London Bills .. 4 p. c. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills ..... 4 p. c. ,,
Extra allotments of Council Bills on Calcutta for Rs. 1,10,000 at 1s. 4d.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The returns for the week ending yesterday shows the following results :—

Total Bullion	£ 31,900,000		Unchanged.
Public Deposits	,, 7,800,000	Dec.	£ 400,000
Other ,,	,, 40,000,000	Inc.	,, 3,200,000
Other Securities	,, 27,700,000	,,	,, 2,700,000
Notes and Gold	,, 20,500,000	,,	,, unchanged.

The Banks reserve is 43 per cent. of the liabilities

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following shows the imports into and exports from Bombay to Foreign countries for the week ending 29 inst :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Bars	2,79,035	11,89,117
,, Coins	6,997	90,075
Silver Bars	5,12,179 (a)	
,, Coins	1,32,549 (a)	9,55,847 (a)

(a) This do not include silver on Government account :—

EXCHANGE.

There has been little or no change in this market during the past week, and the volume of business put through has been small considering the time of the year. The market opened steady with Bank Telegraph Transfer at 1s. 3 15-16d. for ready and 1s. 3 31-32d. from 22 December. A small amount was done for January at 1s. 4d. but after Tuesday the operation could not be repeated. Bank Demand opened ready at1s. 3 31-32d. and 1s. 4d. for the 15 December, and rates have not varied since. Credits January were done 1s. 4 3-16d. on Monday, and a small amount was placed at 1s. 4 5-32d. on Tuesday and Wednesday, but the rate was never general, and can no longer be done. Private Wires has been placed during the week at 1s. 3 31-32d. but the rate is now 1s. 4d. and private demand 1s. 4 1-32d. We quote :—

Bank Wire 1s. 3 15-16d. ready. 1s.3 31-32d. Dec. 15.
Bank Demand 1s. 3 31-32d. ready 1s. 4d. Do.
3 months' Credits 1s. 4 3-16d. ready.
,, ,, Francs ..... 1 69 3-4 ready.
30 day's sight Japan 118 1-2
,, Hongkong 153 1-2
,, Shanghai 209 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market during the week has been practically unchanged, rates fluctuating between Rs. 97-3 and Rs. 97-4. To-day being Settlement Day, speculators took up about 150 lakhs, but as there was still a surplus of 50 lakhs available in the market and speculators were not in a position to buy up any more, the market receded to Rs. 96-14 and Rs. 96-12 for 4th January and Ready Paper. It eventually dropped to Rs. 96-11 at which the Banks stepped in and arrested further decline. It is said they have taken up about 20 lakhs, and the balance has been more or less absorbed by "budleas." The settlement passed off quietly, and as nearly the entire 2 crores worth of Paper has passed into the hands of speculators, it will probably check any improvement in the market. Money, too, is getting tighter with the advance of the busy season, and during the week the Bank of Bombay has raised its rate of interest from 3 to 4 per cent. Small clean Paper has changed hands at or about 2 to 3 annas higher than the rate prevailing for forward Paper. At closing time there were sellers for January accounts Rs. 96-11-0. Port Trust and Municipal Bonds are unchanged at previous quotations, and 3 per cent. Rupee Paper is quite neglected at Rs. 87.

SHARES.

The market has been fairly quiet during the week. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,270 ; and Bank of Bengal's are now at the same figure. Commercials are steady at Rs. 66. Press shares stand at previous quotations. In Miscellaneous Shares, Port Cannings have changed hands at Rs. 472-8 and Treacher's and Kemp's at Rs. 1000 and Rs. 353 respectively. Badham Pile's and Mark's are steady at Rs. 155 and Rs. 156. Bombay Burmah shares have been taken up at from Rs. 6,850 to Rs. 6,875. In Mill Shares, business is reported in Central's and Sevadeshi's at Rs. 926 and Rs. 575. Empress and Leopold's at Rs. 340 and Rs. 157. James Greaves are steady at Rs. 400. Petits have ruled during the week between Rs. 1,785 and Rs. 1,795. Morajee Goculdas should have declined to Rs. 1,485. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley shares stand at Rs. 462-8 to Rs. 465., while Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 690.

FREIGHT.

Since last report there has been even less enquiry for freight room, and rates have further declined. The s. s. Stanley Hall has booked small lots of bale cargo for Liverpool at 15 shillings. For Antwerp, Dunkirk and Havre, reiels, are reported at 13 shillings. For December loading speculators have chartered the s. s. Adelina Patti for Genoa and Marseilles at 12s 6d. For next year, the freight market is very quiet, with little or no enquiry, and sellers are now thinking of reducing their rates still lower in order to induce shippers to take up orders. The following are the current rates :—

Ports	Wheat READY. Per Candy Rs.	Wheat FORWARD. Per Candy Rs.	Cotton Weights or Measurement Rs.	Cotton Value Rs.	Jute, 1/41 Wheat Per ton.
Liverpool	20 16 0	20 16 0	20 16 6	20 16 6	2 15 6
London	20 17 6	20 17 6	20 17 6	20 17 6	2 18 6
Hull	20 15 6	20 15 6	20 17 0	20 17 0	2 17 0
Hamburg	20 16 6	20 16 6	20 17 0	20 17 0	2 17 0
Antwerp	20 16 6	20 16 6	20 17 0	20 17 0	2 18 6
Rotterdam	20 16 6	20 16 6	20 17 0	20 17 0	2 17 0
Havre	20 17 0	20 17 0	20 17 6	20 17 6	2 17 0
Marseilles	20 14 0	20 14 6	20 15 0	20 15 6	2 18 6
Genoa	20 13 0	20 13 6	20 14 0	20 14 6	2 18 6
Trieste & Venice	...	20 18 0	20 18 0	20 18 0	2 19 0
Amsterdam	...	...	...	...	...

CROP AND TRADE PROSPECTS.

There is nothing fresh to report on the condition of the crops. But it appears that in parts of Guzerat and the Deccan scarcity is certain to prevail during the summer months owing to the failure of the necessary rain at the close of the season. Moreover, all accounts tell us that food grains have not shown any material diminution in prices. Nor is there any likelihood of it : on the contrary, it is feared that prices may rise which would be grievous, indeed, for the cultivator. In Guzerat, it is said, that the cotton crop will only give six annas at the utmost. The Khandeish crop is likely to yield about four een annas ; so, too, the Berars. Should the latest estimates come to be realized, it would seem that the local prices of the raw staple will be firmly maintained ; while a fillip may be given to them in case. There is no further fall in the price of Americans. The beginning of the New Year should dispel all scepticism and illuminate all problematical elements If, however, no further change is to be expected. then it is not conceivable how the mills, which have, been closed for so many months, can open their doors and begin work especially in view of the dilatoriness in the negotiations now going on with the Chinese Government. For so long as peace is not satisfactorily concluded, there is not the least chance of improvement in the prices of yarn. Average 20s are sold freely at 5 1-2 annas per pound, which means considerable loss to the millowner. The market for Indian cloth, too, is dull. The demand latterly has been next to nothing. Dearness of food and considerable sickness in the consuming localities are said to be the chief causes of the stagnation. But millowners are hopefully looking forward to a revival after the new year.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market closed steady. Surats are quiet. The Manchester market was also quiet. The total sales were 8,000 bales, and the quantity sold for speculation and export amounted to 500 bales. The total imports were 22,000 bales. Spot quotations stand unchanged at 5 18-32. Arrivals closed quiet but steady. Futures at Liverpool :—

Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug.-Sept.
5 32	5 28	5 21	5 14	4 32
plus 3-36	plus 3-34	plus 03-64	plus 1-64	— 1-64

The following quotations are wired by Reuter for Surat descriptions of Cotton :—

	Fine	Fully Good	Good
Belatte	4 18-32	...	4 0-32
Bengals	4 16-32	49-32	4 5-32
M. G. Bhownuggar	4 28-32	.....	.....
Knandesh	...	4 14-32	4 10-32

The New market is closed.

The following are to-day's quotations for fullpressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz :—

	Per Candy Rs.	Per lb. C. & F. d.
Bengal, Fine Jan	194	4d.
Do M Jan	181	4 3-4d.
Belatee, Fine Dec-Jan	210	4 5-16d.
Do F G Dec-Jan	203	4 5-32d.
Khandeish G I Dec-Jan	199	4 5-64d.
Oomra F G Dec-Jan	208	4 1-4d.
Bhownagar Fine, March-April	221	4 1-2
Do Good May	209	4 9-32d.
S G Dhollerah, Good May	221	4 1-2d.
Westerns, May	212	4 11-32d.
Broach Fine March	235	4 29-32d.
Do Good March	224	4 9-16d.

The movements of cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts	1900. Bales	1899. Bales.	1898 Bales.
For the week	21,543	34,548	22,185
From 1st Jan. to 29th Nov	637,671	1,886,881	1,653,862
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	4,736	.....	871
From 1st Jan. to 29th Nov	178,434	491,056	458,781
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	768	109	5,567
From 1st Jan to 29th Nov	172,476	595,703	436,867

The market in Bombay for old Cotton is easier and dealers are willing sellers in order to dispose of current stock and make room for new Cotton which is now arriving freely. In New Crop the market is steady, and heavy bookings during the week are reported, both for export and local mill consumption. Ready Bengal, Fine, is Rs. 188 ; January Rs. 191 ; Fully good Rs. 182 to Rs 183 ready ; and Rs. 181 for January. Broach, Fine, is quoted Rs. 233 for March delivery and Good Rs. 223. Bhownugger, Good, is Rs 200, May. The mills have to-day taken up some 800 bales and exporters 1,000 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Reuter wires Yellow Cawnpore and Brown Rapeseed, for Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, April. May shipment, at Rs. 42 3-4 and 39 1-2 shillings, being a decline of 3 pence. There are sellers at this rate in a dull market. Linseed in the Home markets stands at 48 1-2 shillings, having given way 3 pence. There are sellers for Dunkirk, April-May shipment, and the Market is flat.

Throughout the week the wheat market in Bombay has been dull and there is nothing doing for export. Delhi (white) remains at Rs. 4-8-0.

Linseed.—For old stuff the market continues firm. Linseed Bold is Rs. 10-9, being 2 annas higher as compaired with last week's quotations. While for New Crop the market is easier at Rs. 8-8.

Rapeseed.—In old description a good demand prevails and the quotation shows a rise of 6 annas during the week it being now Rs. 8-6. On the other hand New Crop has given way 3 annas and the rate now is Rs. 6-7. Brown Delhi is quoted. Rs. 6-8 ; Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 7-2 and Guzerat Rs. 7-12.

Poppyseed.—Throughout the week the market has been firm and a moderate business has been put through. Our quotation to-day is Rs. 9-1 for old crop.

Castorshed.—The market is somewhat easier, but little business is reported. Old description is now Rs. 30-8, while New is Rs. 33-8, Rs. 36 and Rs. 35 for Ready, January and February deliveries.

Gingellyseed.—The market continues firm and there is still a good demand from exporters. We quote 50 per cent. New, Rs. 41-8 ; 75 per cent. Rs. 42, 15 per cent Rs. 43, Red Rs. 43-4-0.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts.
Wheat for the week	72,915	11,121	64,914
Do from 1st Jan. to 29th Nov.	2,255,420	1,981,47	57,758,743
Linseed for the week	12,773	9,571	31,0-9
Do from 1st Jan. to 29th Nov.	729,775	2,060,447	2,507,229
Rapeseed for the week	1,981	2,689	13,477
Do from 1st Jan. to 29th Nov.	692,782	1,948,686	2,057,508
Gingelly for the week	38,062	30,453	102,544
Do from 1st Jan. to 29th Nov.	1,284,974	1,348,702	1,648,955

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts
Wheat for the week	...	...	11,860
Do from 1st Jan. to 29th Nov	8	2,852,716	5,659,174
Linseed for the week	9,049	12,761	73,884
Do from 1st Jan. to 29th Nov	778,814	2,085,227	2,585,750
Rapeseed for the week	46,842	25,954	31,824
Do from 1st Jan. to 29th Nov	1,029,8-0	1,932,576	2,332,150
Gingellyseed for the week	62,572	21,259	75,934
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th Nov.	1,295,826	1,36,147	1,552,626

The following statement shows the quantities of cotton, wheat and linseed, imported by rail and river and by sea, into Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi, for the nine months ending 30th September last, which are extracted from the latest official returns just published :—

	Calcutta. (cwts.)	Bombay. (cwts.)	Karachi. (cwts.)
Cotton	227,779	2,250,759	259,257
Wheat	1,451,000	1,769,695	1,772,696
Linseed	3,976,854	652,043	30,948

METALS.

Copper.—Consumption in this line is still very slow and rupee prices stand at 65'8. There was a small enquiry from first hand, and about 250 bundles are reported to have been sold at £82, free Harbour terms.

Yellow Metal also moves slowly with unchanged prices. Buyers' ideas are now at about £6310 for good assortment, but there are no sellers at this figures.

Iron.—The weaker tendency in this market still continues, and rates in the bazaar are gradually easing down. The Home markets show no steadiness yet, notwithstanding great decline, and this causes much fear among Native holders. Little business is at present put through on their account.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

Business generally this week has been even quieter than previously. The prevalence of fever in the up-country districts has retarded sales, and we have only news of some 2,900 packages being taken up.

Grey Goods.—In this line dealers' takings from first hand have shrunk in quantity. Many up-country buyers are however, buying second hand according to their present requirements. Stocks show no appreciable change, and rates generally are the same as last week. Bleached Goods. In Whites there is a weaker tendency in bazaar prices, which is not being met by importers ; and orders from up-country are not coming in so freely as is usual at this time of year.

Dyed Piece-Goods and Turkey red Goods.—Only a small business is reported at previous quotations.

ENGLISH YARN.

There is no change to report in the position of this market, and as long as districts do not buy freely, there will be little improvement. Notwithstanding high prices at home native holders are accepting somewhat lower rates in order to reduce their stocks.

Woollens.—The market shows no improvement. Dealers find it difficult to dispose of stocks and are therefore chary of placing fresh orders for the new season. Home prices remain steady, with prospect of an advance, as soon as ever there is an improvement in new business.

Local Goods.—There is a fair demand at steady prices and business to the extent of 1,700 bales has taken place.

Local Yarns.—The sales in China, for the past fortnight, have amounted to 19,000 bales. There is, however, no marked change in the local market,—spinners and dealers are only doing a limited business. The following are current prices ;—

	Net rates per lb. as. cents. as cents.		
T Cloths	7-0	to	8-0
Do	7-5	to	7-5
Long Cloths	7-25	to	8-00
Do	7-25	to	8-00
Domestics	7-00	to	7-50
Do	7-00	to	7-50
Chadders	7-00	to	7-50
Do	7-0	to	7-50
Plain Dhollies	7-50	to	7-75
Do	7-50	to	7-75
Red Bordered Dhollies	7-75	to	8-00
Do	7-75	to	8-00
Dhollies with Fancy Borders	7-75	to	8-25
Soosi-Gray with coloured lines	7-75	to	8-25
Checks	8-00	to	10-00
Drills, Grey and striped	7-25	to	7-50
Towells and Napkins	7-50	to	8-00
Twist No. 6s Mule, As.	4	to	4 7-8 per. lb.
,, ,, ,, 8s ,, ,,	4 1-4	,,	,,
,, ,, ,, 10s ,, ,,	4 5-8	,,	5 1-4 ,,
,, ,, ,, 12s ,, ,,	5	,,	5 3-8 ,,
,, ,, ,, 16s ,, ,,	5 1-2	,,	5 3-4 ,,
,, ,, ,, 20s ,, ,,	5 5-8	,,	6 ,,
,, ,, ,, 24s ,, ,,	6 1-8	,,	6 1-4 ,,
,, ,, ,, 30s ,, ,,	7	,,	7 1-2 ,,
,, ,, ,, 40s ,, ,,	8 1-2	,,	9 ,,

COAL.

The market has been weak. Some re-sales of Birds' Navigation, from December 1900 to June 1901 have taken place at rates from Rs 12-12 to 13 per ton. Ready Muir's, Bird's and Jardine's have changed hands at Rs 13 per ton. The ruling rates are :—

Deshagur (Bengal) Rs. 15-12 (Ready) Rs. 15-8 (Forward,)			
Muir's Navigation	,, 13	,,	13-8
Jardine's	,, 13	,,	13-4
Singarene rail (delivery	,, 13-8	,,	13-12
Bird's Navigation	13	,,	13-8

KEROSINE OIL.

In Case oil the market is steady and a good demand prevails. There have been no arrivals in this line since our last report. Local deliveries to the extent of 23,000 cases have taken place and some 30,000 cases have been disposed of for transhipment. The Bulk oil market is steady, demand being easy. There are no arrivals to report. Deliveries have been good, Rs. 3-11 is quoted for Bulk oil in new tins of local manufacture. The rates for Case oil are as follows :—

Snowflake	150	Rs.	5-10-6
Anchor	125	,,	3-15-0 to Rs. 4
Do.	150		No stock.
Crown	125	,,	3-14-0
Ram	125	,,	3-13-0 to Rs. 3-14
Tiger	125	,,	3-11-0
Elephant	125		No stock.
Moon	125	,,	,,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BLISS—BRAMWELL—November 6, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Sir H Bliss, K C I E, I C S (retired) to Florence, daughter of Sir F B. Bramwell, Bart, F R S.
CALDERON—RIPLEY—November 10, at St James's, Piccadilly, G Calderon to Katharine, widow of the late A Ripley, and daughter of the late J Hamilton.
CUFFE—KING—November 10, at St Matthias's Church, Richmond, E Cuffe, B A, to Annie Edith, daughter of Commissary-General W M King.
MONAHAN—KELLY—October 23, at the Paris church, Abbey Knockmoy, county Galway, F J Monahan, Indian Civil Service, to Ida, youngest daughter of Charles Kelly, Q C, of Newtown, county Galway.

DEATHS.

COUCHMAN—November 8, at 125, Victoria Street, Major-Gen R S Couchman, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 75.
CUNYNGHAME—November 12, at 14, Alfred Place West, South Kensington, Major Sir F Cunyngname, Bart, 65.
DUNCAN—November 12, at 9, Montgomerie Crescent, Kelvinside, Glasgow, W Duncan, East India Merchant, Glasgow and Calcutta, aged 65.
MONKS—November 22, at Marseilles, Raymond, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel C Monk, I. M. S, Port Surgeon, Aden, aged 9 years and 6 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AIRD—November 25, at Deundi, South Sylhet, the wife of J K Aird, of a daughter.
BICKLEY—November 26, at Gorgaum, the wife of G W Bickley, of a son.
LOWTHER—November 27, at 3, Rainey Park, Ballygunge, the wife of H N Lowther, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GODFREY—KINGSFORD—November 5, at Secunderabad, George Cochrane, second son of George d Godfrey, Esq, to Ethel Beatrix, eldest daughter of the late Douglas Kingsford, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, and of Mrs Douglas Kingsford, Cowden, Kent.

DEATH.

PALMER—November 10, at Agra, Mary Jessie, the beloved wife of Fred Palmer, Superintendent, N I Salt Revenue Department.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1900.

The task planned by Sir W. W. Hunter, of writing the History of British India, seemed to have Fate against it. The collection of manuscripts and references that the writer was taking Home with him from India, in order to begin the work in his holiday went to the bottom of the sea in an ill-fated steamer. But this, to any other man, irreparable loss did not discourage Sir William Hunter. With rare courage and perseverance, he set to work to collect again all of such references as he could replace, and his own knowledge and enthusiasm did the rest. The first volume of the History of India was the result, a volume promising well for the whole. Lovers of India looked forward to at last possessing a book that would group together in historical succession the stirring events that have made of India one of the most interesting countries in the world. But Fate again intervened and before the second volume was completed, the gifted author, with his intellectual powers unimpaired, and his insatiable love of work and interest in it only matured and strengthened, was called away by Death from his task and from the enjoyment of a vigorous pursuit of literature that was his ideal cultured leisure. He had finished Chapter VIII. of the second volume in January of this year, and put down his pen. It was never to be resumed. A fortnight later he lay dead. Mr. F. E. Roberts, from the writer's notes, completed the work with a final chapter, which brings us to the year 1708 in the History of British India, a year that saw the union of the companies that had been rivals for the trade and direction of the different English settlements in India. This volume, published by Messrs. Longman, Green and Co., continues the narration of the misfortunes of "the Company" when its affairs were at a very low ebb indeed. Charles I. was King and at odds with his Commons, and the Company had to fight for its own hand in pretty well all its settlements in Java, in Batavia, on the Bay of Bengal and in Japan. In Surat the warehouses were ransacked and their chiefs at Surat imprisoned and put in irons "to be the shameful subjects of daily threats, reviling scorns, and disdainful derisions." It was not nice to be a foreign merchant in those days. The shaking of the pagoda tree brought as many hard knocks as half-pence. The public at Home were sick of waiting for the profits of a Company that so far only seemed to impose burdens ; it was, in their minds, a monopoly that drained England of its bullion, in order to buy foolish luxuries, the delusive voice of the Company was but the dismal croaking of "greedy ravens and devouring crows." It had "cut down the oaks that should have built the royal ships, it had raised the price of timber for merchant vessels by five shilling a load" (a shilling was a shilling in those days). Its gains were said to be "the price of blood bought with so many men's lives," and had worn out the mariners who formed the defence of England, it was the enemy of England. It was all this and a good deal more, expressed in the vigorous English of the 17th Century, to which Sir W. W. Hunter does full justice.

Fortunately very little impression was made on the spirits of the Company by this array of charges. It retorted indeed that its members "laborious bees who brought the honey to the hive," while "the idle drones and the greedy caterpillars" lived at ease in England The merchants went on their commercial way in the East, struggling, failing and rising again with an energy and enthusiasm that should have earned them if not the approval of their country, at least a martyr's crown. They contended that far from wasting the mariners of England they trained them in a school from which the nation could draw both men and munitions of war. Instead of impoverishing the nation, the Company brought so much produce to England that the re-export to other countries was a vast source of revenue ; of pepper alone, the unconsumed share that found its way to foreign States, brought in £180,000 a year, so that the customs dues of England were increased ; her people had cheap spices in spite of the Dutch, who had enhanced prices. Meanwhile it was offering a formidable competition to Holland and Spain, a boon that ought to have aroused the nation to patriotic gratitude. The charge of shipping away the bullion of the country the Company manfully faced by declaring that in send-time the sower seemed to the uninitiated wildly extravagant, flinging his seed on the wide bosom of mother earth ; but the man who watched the gathering-in of the harvest saw the wisdom of the broadcast scattering in the spring. Anyway the Company struggled on with and without the help of Parliament or the King. Charles I. and Charles II. might demand all they wanted from the Directors, and get perhaps half after long delay, in return offering protection or promises. Charles I. indeed when not provided with the loans he demanded used to threaten that he would support the Dutch. The Company willingly shipped home to its Royal Master a leopard or any other interesting strange beast, but that could not fill his purse, and Charles sought and found other means of squeezing his distant subjects. When Captain William Hawkins landed at Surat in 1607, he proceeded to the Court of the Moghul Emperor at Agra to present a letter from James I., but the Eastern potentate paid little attention to the missive of the messenger, and Hawkins reaped little advantage from his visit to Agra beyond bringing back to Surat a native wife, for Portuguese was the only European influence in the Moghul Court or country then. Hawkins was, however, allowed to stay at Surat, and the good accounts that reached England of the settled government and the suitability of the place for trade determined the Company to establish a factory there. This was not allowed for a considerable time, though English merchants got permission to trade, which peaceful employment they had to vary constantly by pitched battles with the Portuguese in the road-stead, while the Moghul Governor enjoyed the fun from the shora. After one of these fights in which we gained the victory, Thomas Aldworth, factor and merchant, determined to have a grant for a settlement from the Moghul Government, and being a man of action and decision he gained his point, and struggled manfully through the early years of our first settlement in India.

The establishment of a factory at Surat broke the Portuguese line on the coast, coming as it did between Goa on the south and Diu on the north. Surat proved a satisfactory resting-place to the English merchants and mariners. They enjoyed the sight of the fertility of Gujarat with her two yearly harvests. They wrote of their river journey up the smoothly flowing Tapti, "often of two adjoining fields, one is green as a fine meadow, and the other waving like gold and ready to be cut down." It was a more wholesome but not so fascinating a sight as the spice gardens of the south, and it had other compensations, for the fine cottons and the dyes of Upper India were no mean shipments from Surat. No wonder that soon the monopoly was invaded by outsiders, "voluntaries" as they were called, and presently the Dutch appeared on the scene, first, as survivors from a shipwreck, then as holders of a license to trade from the Moghul Government. The famine visited Gujarat and depopulated Surat and the country round. The suffering was fearful to contemplate. The roads were covered with bodies "decaying on the highway where they died, there being no one to bury them," the corpses at the corners of the streets lay twenty together. Thirty thousand perished in Surat alone and pestilence followed famine as the night the day. The President and many of the factors fell victims, and "the garden of the world was turned into a wilderness" according to the picturesque State Papers of the day. It was calculated that it would take three years to revive the trade of Surat. A strong position was eventually secured by the skill and foresight of the factors, who through their President in 1636 concluded a convention with the Goa Viceroy, which became the basis of the settlement of the Indies. The Surat factory, though it had many ups and downs, grew stronger as the years passed, until it became a sure source of revenue. It provided an effective sea-police for the coast and was able to patrol the ocean way to Mecca. It was in fine the type of what a strong settlement should be. In 1667 the Company at Surat got the refusal of Bombay from Charles II., who had acquired it as a marriage portion with his Queen. He saw no value in it, and was willing to get rid of the burden, and the East India Company were more than willing to take it off the King's hands. The two sides nevertheless chaffered over the purchase, the King pretending he did not care to sell, and the Company that they saw no advantage in buying. In the end the fair island of Bombay, with all its stores and munitions of war, passed from the Crown to the Company at a quit rent of £10 a year. Military honours lent state to the transfer on the 23rd September 1668. The President at Surat added the titles of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bombay to his name, but he continued to reside at Surat and sent a Deputy Governor to Bombay. It was determined to lay out a town, and the model prov

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER AND THE BOER QUESTION.

VOTE OF SYMPATHY FOR KRUGER.

SURRENDER OF THE GARRISON AT DEWETSDORP.

LORD ROBERTS HOMEWARD BOUND.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Delcasse declined the interpellation as to the intentions of the Government on the question of arbitration in favour of the Boers as being useless and possibly dangerous.

The interpellation was then withdrawn.

The French Chamber has unanimously voted sincere and respectful sympathy with Mr. Kruger on the occasion of his visit to Paris.

Mr. Kruger leaves Paris on Saturday and arrives in Berlin on Tuesday.

General Charles Knox has re-occupied Dewetsdorp but the garrison of 400 men and two guns had surrendered after losing fifteen killed and 42 wounded.

A despatch from Lord Roberts says that the Boers numbered 2,500 and that a British column of 1,400 was sent to the relief of Dewetsdorp but failed to arrive in time.

General Knox joined this column and entered Dewetsdorp on the 26th when he found only 75 wounded and sick.

General Knox then pursued the Boers under Steyn and DeWet and succeeded by a rapid march in stopping their advance towards the Orange River.

A sharp skirmish took place in the vicinity on the 26th in which the Boers used the British guns captured at Dewetsdorp.

The Boers decamped losing several wounded, two waggons loaded with loot and 300 horses.

General Settle has defeated 400 Boers after five hours' stubborn fighting at Lukhoff near the Orange River.

The Catalonia with 600 Boer prisoners has sailed for Ceylon.

Lord Roberts has started for Durban and is expected at Capetown on the 7th December.

The "Daily Telegraph" understands that Lord Kitchener assumes command to-day.

The papers generally ignore the vote of sympathy with Mr. Kruger passed by the French Chamber of Deputies.

The "Times" considers it ridiculous and undignified and the "Standard" says it is valueless.

Sir A. Milner has informed the Uitlanders that it is still impossible for them to return in sufficient number to the Rand to enable the resumption of business.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

The "Times" in a telegram from Peking, states that M. Giers, the Russian Minister, has informed the Chinese envoys that Russia will insist on the revision of the demand for the execution of the Chinese notables.

THE PURCHASE OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Lord Monkswell, in a letter to the "Times," regrets his misconception in respect to the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, and is quite satisfied with the action of the Government and does not think that shareholders in other railways are entitled to better terms.

THE TSAR'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The latest bulletin says the Tsar sleeps well and his strength is increasing.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Mr. Sutherland presides at St. Andrew's dinner to-night, which bids fair to be a record one. H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is amongst the speakers.

THE QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL IN INDIA.

General Henry, Quarter-Master-General, leaves Simla on the 4th December, arriving at Calcutta on the 8th instant.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Knox, Political Agent, Bolan, is granted two years' furlough.

Mr. Cobb is posted as Resident at Jaipur.

New rules regulating the liquor and drugs traffic in the Hyderabad Contingent stations are notified.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Staff Corps—Lieutenant P. Lawrenson becomes Captain.

Captain W. Church, Bombay Subordinate Medical Department, is permitted to retire.

Good service pension is conferred on Colonel J. T. Cummins.

2nd Company, Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers—Captain Spencer becomes Major.

Malabar Volunteers— Lieutenant Ferguson becomes Captain.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander G. E. Holland is appointed as Port Officer, Rangoon.

PENNY POSTAGE TO THE NEW COLONIES.

To-day's "Gazette of India" announces as a corollary of the annexation of the Transvaal and Orange Free State the extension to these areas of the Oceanic Penny Postage with India and other parts of the British Empire.

THE PATNA CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 30.

The Conference at Patna, postponed owing to plague, will be held instead in the Rampur State from 27th to 30th December.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Bombay mails of the 17th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. Manora arrived here this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 29th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 29th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats Quiet.

Good Bhownuggers 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3½-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	94 3-4
Bar Silver	29 11-16

EXECUTION OF THE MALAWARI MURDERER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 30.

Dhondi, who stoned to death six persons in Malawari, near Karli, during July last, was executed this morning at Yerrowda. He appealed to Government but his petition was rejected.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Major Robinson, Royal Field Artillery, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to the Mhow District.

Colonel W. H. Riddell, Bedfordshire Regiment, Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to the Bombay District.

17th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Anderson, 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be officiating Double Company Officer, dated 12th November.

24th Bombay Infantry—Captain Jacob, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major Alban, retired, and to remain seconded whilst employed with the Zhob Levy Corps.

Captain Walters, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command pro tem, vice Captain Jacob seconded, dated 1st November.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments—Colaba Depot—Major Parkinson, 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, to be Commandant, vice Captain Macgregor, proceeding to South Africa, to join the unit to which he has been posted on promotion.

20th Bombay Infantry—Captain Walton, Double Company Commander, 4th Bombay Rifles, is attached for temporary duty as Double Company Commander.

23rd Bombay Rifles—Lieutenant Anderson, officiating Double Company Officer, 17th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

24th Bombay Infantry—Captain Twigg, Double Company Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Captain Walters, promoted 2nd-in-Command pro tem.

Captain Wooldrige, Double Company Commander, to move up in succession, vice Captain Twigg.

Lieutenant Tarver, Double Company Commander, pro tem, vice Captain Wooldridge, and to remain seconded whilst employed in the Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant Mitchell, Adjutant, to be 4th Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Lieutenant Tarver seconded, and to remain seconded whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant.

Lieutenant Holbrooke, Double Company Officer and Quarter-Master, to be 4th Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Lieutenant Mitchell, seconded, dated 1st November.

2nd-Lieutenant Goodfellow, officiating Double Company Officer, 4th Bombay Rifles, is attached temporarily for duty as Double Company Officer.

Army Veterinary Department.—Veterinary Captain Newson, on arrival from England, is posted for duty to the Army Veterinary School, Poona.

Veterinary Captain Taylor is transferred from the Army Veterinary School, Poona, to the Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Mhow.

2nd-Lieutenant Mariadin, No. 4 Company Eastern Division Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the new Native Mountain Battery.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under leave rules for Staff Corps; specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, Staff Corps Commandant, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, from the date of being struck off duty to 6th April, 1900, pending retirement; pension service, thirty-second year commenced on 3rd February, 1900.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have been granted leave of absence:—Royal Garrison Artillery—Captain Luke, 18th Company Western Division, for six months, on medical certificate, out of India; Indian Subordinate Medical Department—2nd Class Assistant Surgeon Fenwick, for four months, on medical certificate in India.

THE HON. MR. A. F. WOODBURN.

Like the Hon. Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Central Division, who suddenly retired on pension in August last, the Commissioner of the Southern Division, the Hon. Mr. A. F. Woodburn, has as suddenly resigned the Bombay Civil Service and retires on pension from Monday next. Mr. Woodburn is a barrister-at-law, Ayr Academy; and joining the service in July, 1872, arrived in this country in November of the same year. Having acquired his preliminary experience in revenue matter under the Collector of Bombay, he worked as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Surat in 1873 and at Ahmednagar in 1874, and held temporary charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police in the latter place in March, 1875, in October, 1876, and again in January, 1878. In August of the latter year, Mr. Woodburn was transferred to Khandesh as Assistant Collector and Magistrate. Ill-health compelled him to stay away on furlough for about two years from September, 1881, to October, 1883. On his return to this country in October, 1883, he was appointed Forest Settlement Officer at Ahmednagar; and in June, 1884, and again in August 1885, held charge of the office of Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednagar in addition to his own duties. From July, 1888, to April, 1889, Mr. Woodburn was placed on special duty in the Judicial Department in connection with the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. He then went on furlough for nine months; and on his return to this country in January, 1890, was placed on special duty at Baroda for adjudicating certain disputes between the Baroda and Radhanpur and between the Rajpipla and Sagbara States. Having creditably acquitted himself in this work, Mr. Woodburn was in May, 1890, transferred to the Panch Mahals and officiated as Collector and Magistrate, District Registrar and Political Agent at Rewa Kantha and Narukot. A year later, he was transferred to Hyderabad, where he worked efficiently as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar. Having been transferred to Karachi, Mr. Woodburn ably discharged the duties of officiating Commissioner in Sind from March to May, 1896, and had then another furlough to Europe for nine months. Having subsequently held the posts of Collector and Magistrate at Ahmednagar and Poona, Mr. Woodburn was promoted in January, 1898, to the responsible post of officiating Commissioner of the Central Division, but after about four months ill-health compelled him to proceed on furlough to Europe for a year. On his return to this country in April, 1899, Mr. Woodburn was appointed to a higher office, namely, acting Chief Secretary to Government in charge of the Plague Department. He continued to be temporary Secretary to Government in charge of the Plague Department till April, 1900, when he went over to Belgaum as Commissioner of the Southern Division. While at Belgaum, he was appointed president of a committee to report on the success of inoculation with Professor Haffkine's serum at Dharwar, Hubli, and Gadag. Mr. Woodburn, it may be mentioned, rendered valuable service in the performance of famine duty in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1876 and 1877, and was allowed one year as extra service for pension.

A CORRESPONDENT complains of the nuisance caused by the tanneries at Kodambaukum. The smell from them, he says, is unbearable, and in the present unsatisfactory state of public health in the village the nuisance ought not to be allowed to go unchecked. He hopes that the Collector of Chingleput will depute some official to inspect these tanneries and see that they are worked with a minimum of annoyance to the public.

LORD WOLSELEY (the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says) has resolved, acting upon the advice of a friend whom he consulted, to produce to the House of Lords the whole of the correspondence which he had with the Secretary for War and the Cabinet in reference to the status and recommendations of the Commander-in-Chief.

LEWIS SADDINGTON and William Taverner, respectably-dressed men, were charged with attempting to steal from a private letter-box. Two detectives saw the prisoners attempting to abstract letters from a letter-box in the door of premises occupied by Messrs. Spiers, Morton, and Murray, in Bucknell-street, Oxford-street. They arrested the prisoners, and on searching them at Bow-street found on Taverner a piece of cord, to one end of which was some sticky substance, and on Saddington they found two cheques and a leaf from "Whitaker's Almanack" containing a list of banks. They admitted having got one of the cheques from Clerken-well-road, and the other from Oxford-street. One cheque upwards of one hundred pounds, supposed to have been stolen in this way, was recently presented for payment, and would have been duly paid but for a slight error in the endorsement.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

LORD SALISBURY'S GUILDHALL SPEECH.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Prime Minister made an interesting, if somewhat lugubrious, speech at the annual civic banquet in the Guildhall on the month. Of course there was an indiscretion, though it can hardly be described like so many of his lapses as glaring and it apparently does not seem to have done much harm. I refer to his reference to the American Presidential election. He said: "Perhaps I may—although it is not directly relevant—take occasion to observe that one of the circumstances which has gratified me most in this past year is the very hearty and friendly feeling which has been displayed between this country and the United States. I have the pleasure of having near me the distinguished representative of that country. I hope he will forgive me any irregularity in my expression. It is quite wrong for a Secretary of State to make any observation with respect to the internal politics of another country; but I am soon to give up that office; and in view of that atonement, which is close at hand, I hope he will forgive me for expressing the extreme satisfaction with which we have all of us heard of what has recently taken place in the United States. We believe that the cause which has won is the cause of civilisation and of commercial honour. We believe that those principles lie at the root of all prosperity and all progress in the world; and therefore we claim that we have as much right to rejoice in what has taken place as the distinguished gentleman who sits by my side." The supporters of Mr. Bryan who are not all of the Tammany breed and who form a not inconsiderable portion of the population of the United States, may not take the some view of the matter, but as I have said Lord Salisbury's observations have not aroused much hostility except on the part of one or two yellow journals of New York. The portion of the speech that has attracted most attention at Home was that dealing with the War Office, and here the Premier's words have caused universal disappointment. "There are," he observed, "things said of the politicians; there are things said of the professionals. It is quite right that whatever is said should be carefully examined; but you must remember that the professionals are much more at liberty to speak than the politicians; and therefore you are doing injustice if you conclude, until the matter has been thoroughly threshed out, that the blame of anything which has been done mainly or entirely lies with them. But I do not think that this is a matter which will occupy very deeply the consideration of the country in times to come. We shall be very glad to improve all defects; we shall be very glad to fill up all wants. I believe that the utmost efforts will be devotad to the task; but I should rather deprecate than encourage any unnecessary examination into the observations that have been made in respect of what has taken place in the past. You will not add to the enthusiasm of your troops, and you will not add to the efficiency of the machinery of government which you employ." Abroad, of course, notice has been concentrated on his reference to foreign affairs and to his concluding sentences:—"We cannot be certain that any Government will not yield its powers to the less educated and less enlightened classes, by whom more and more in many countries of the world public affairs are being governed. The moral is this—that we must remain on our guard; and, however burdensome and painful it may be, yet for some period to come we must consider the defences of this country, scrutinize them carefully, examine all the machinery, administrative and military, by which they are sustained, and make it certain, or as certain as any human calculation can be, that we are not exposed to the danger of any sudden interruption of that peace on which all our prosperity depends." He added: "There are many things which the Government has to do; there are many reforms and improvements in social conditions which it will be the duty of Parliament from time to time to undertake, and which, we hope, may be undertaken with success; but above all these considerations rests this one supreme condition—that no reforms, no improvements, are of the slightest value unless security from external interference is obtained. The progress of industry, which is of course the one great object that we have all to sustain and to promote, depends above all things upon this condition—that our defences are in such a position that no accident that may happen beyond our borders shall make our security doubtful or interfere with the peaceful progress of industry, on which we depend.

THE RECONSTRUCTED MINISTRY.

With the acceptance by Mr. Hanbury, of the Presidentship of the Board of Agriculture the work of remodelling the Government, so far as the Cabinet and the more important of the minor appointments are concerned is completed. The result is rather curious in many ways. For instance, the Cabinet has been increased to the unprecedented number of twenty, in keeping I suppose with the Government's huge majority. All are agreed that such a large body must prove unworkable and that the out come will be the perpetuation of that new and objectionable feature, an inner circle, forming a sort of "imperium in imperio." If the Duke of Norfolk could be Post-Master-General without a seat in the Cabinet, surely the Marquis of Londonderry, intellectually a much inferior man, might have been content to remain outside. As for Mr. Hanbury he is quite in his right place as Cabinet Minister but surely something more suitable could have been found for him than the Department of Agriculture. This appointment is only equal for ineptitude in putting Mr. Gerald Balfour at the head of the Board of Trade. Even the "Times" is compelled to remark that the round man in the square hole appears to be still the inevitable formula of British administration. And why is Sir John Gorst once more passed over? He would have made an admirable War Secretary or First Lord of the Admiralty, but he is left in the Education Office to play second fiddle to the Duke of Devonshire. Lord Onslow who, I believe, has been a Governor somewhere in Australia, leaves the India Office to become once more Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, which he will find more congenial than the post he vacates. By some people it was rather thought that Lord Harris would resume his old place as Under-Secretary of State for India, but, perhaps, his attitude with reference to the proposal to put on the South African mining industry some of the burden of the war expenditure, may have operated against his being provided with a more responsible position in the administration than the ornamental one of a Lord-in-Waiting on the Sovereign. Lord Onslow's successor is the Earl of Hardwicke, who appears to be a member or ex-member of the Stock Exchange, and who has taken a somewhat active part in London politics, having for some time past sat in the London County Council as a Moderate. He has, I believe, brains; but they will not be of much use to him in the India Office. Brains are only necessary in an Under-Secretary of State for India when his chief sits in the House of Lords. With the Under-Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and for War the case is different. Their duties are not confined to reading answers to questions prepared for them by permanent officials, or to an occasional short speech in the House of Lords. Mr. T. W. Russell who, like his old chief Mr. Chaplin, has been kicked out of the Local Government Boards, was offered some non-Parliamentary position as compensation, but this he has virtuously declined, preferring to devote his energies to the cause of his friends, the tenant-farmers of Ulster and to teetotalism. What compensation, if any, has been arranged for poor Mr. Chaplin has not transpired, nor do we yet know what is to be done for Mr. Macartney who leaves the Admiralty to make room for Mr. Arnold-Forster. Mr. Powell-William, another of the victims, has been consoled with a Privy Councillorship.

LORD KITCHENER AND INDIA.

Arrivals from India report that on your side the general opinion is, that Lord Kitchener will not be the new Commander-in-Chief, and that the distinguished General who has been acting in the post since Sir William Lockhart's death is likely to be confirmed. That is not the opinion taken here in what are called usually well-informed circles. Certainly if the Government had made up its mind to give the permanent appointment to Sir Power Palmer one would have thought they would not have delayed so long, especially as in the present circumstances the Executive is weakened by there being only one military member, an acting Commander-in-Chief not being eligible to sit in the Governor-General's Council. I hear that at Simla Lord Kitchener's want of Indian experience is regarded as an obstacle to his being put at the head of the Indian Army. I do not think that that view would be shared by Whitehall. Indeed I am quite sure that if such a reason were urged to any person in authority there the answer would be "whatever has that to do with it?" A more practical difficulty is the rank of Sir Power Palmer. If Lord Kitchener were made a Field Marshal the difficulty of rank would disappear, but as I understand the matter a general cannot be promoted over the head of another general. If Lord Kitchener comes to India, as I am strongly inclined to think he will, either he must be provided with the baton of a Field Marshal, or Sir Power Palmer must be provided for out of India. If Lord Kitchener ever smiles he must have done so when he heard of the extraordinary report that he was to be Under-Secretary of State for War. That the "Army and Navy Gazette" should have given currency to this ridiculous rumour and at the same time describe it as "backed up both by fitness and by probability" is really very singular but even more singular is it that the "Times" should have prominently reproduced the strange canard. I felt sorry for the "Army and Navy" and the "Times" when it transpired a few hours after the announcement above referred to, that not the illustrious conqueror of Khartoum but an ex-Captain of the Guards, Lord Raglan, had been chosen to succeed Mr. George Wyndham. Lord Raglan will be remembered in India as the Hon. George Fitzroy Somerset, one of the A-D-C.s of Sir James Ferguson during the latter's Bombay Governorship.

THE CONGRESS MANIFESTO.

"India," in its issue of the 9th, contains an important letter rather absurdly designated "A Manifesto," signed by Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and Mr. Hume. The letter is deserving of attention in many ways. It is, perhaps, the clearest, most practical and sanest exposition of the ideas of the Indian Congress party yet published; and it indicates that the gentlemen who sign it have at last grown wiser than they have hitherto shown themselves, or that wiser heads have guided their hands: indeed it is openly said that the sound and loyal spirit of the letter is to be credited to Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, Mr. Mullick and Mr. Wagle. Hitherto the Congress party, or at any rate some of its members, have in the opinion of some of its critics made two great errors. The most mischievous has, it is considered, been the suicidal practice of encouraging both in this country and in India offensive personalities in the discussion of political and even administrative question in dispute: and it is in this which has probably alienated so many fair-minded people, particularly officials, who would doubtless support the Congress in any measures of practicable reform; but are alienated by the violence, at least of the language, of certain members of the Congress party here and in India, not excluding Bombay. Notoriously in England if the truth must be told the main cause of the failure of the Congress party, and in spite of what the "Manifesto" says, it is a failure, has been the intellectual deficiencies of some of its most prominent representatives who have actually carried little or no weight in Parliament and who have exercised no influence on the public opinion of the country; and that in spite of the complete unselfishness with which they have devoted themselves to the work of the Congress and the high integrity of their character, there are, in fact, no men to whom, in virtue of their personal worth, Englishmen would have been more induced to listen, than Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. D. Naoroji and Mr. Hume; but in spite of their moral attractiveness, they have never, for all their hard, conscientious toiling, once succeeded in gaining the ear of the people of this country, either in Parliament or in the press, nor so far, as I am aware, achieved anything worth speaking of for the advancement of the people of India. This possibly is the simple explanation of their plentiful lack of support in India and of the somewhat piteous appeal Sir William Wedderburn has to make for subscriptions in India. Whatever may be his drawbacks as a leader he has served India with all his heart; and above all he is an English gentleman of the highest breeding and it is something to have such a man at the nominal head of the party in England. It is true that he was driven from his seat in Parliament owing to demands made on his purse in connection with the Congress and not because of the unpopularity of his views about the War the fact is not very creditable to his Indian friends. How differently people support a cause in which they are interested. Mr. Gibson, the goldsmith in Regent Street, just before the last election offered, it appears, to pay the expenses of twenty-two labour candidates for Parliament, and to support them in Parliament for the first three years! Another wealthy Englishman, single-handed, is said to have provided for sixteen able young M.P.s But many thought that the failure of support from India has been greatly due to the second of the errors of the leaders of the Congress Party in England, namely, their disdain of practical reform, and their chimerical pursuit of miniature and impracticable reforms and often of empty cries. Take one example. Against the best and most pressing advice they through a dozen years clamoured for the reduction of the numbers of members of the Secretary of State's Council from eighteen to twelve. They were continually advised to keep up the number, but to insist on at least three, and if possible six native Indians being appointed to it. But all in vain. There are those who think that but for the Congress party that might have been an accomplished fact by this time. It is however useless to cry over spilt milk. The "Manifesto" certainly marks a new departure and real friends of India look to intellectually capable men like Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt to see that in future the operations of the Congress party, are kept strictly to the lines of this document, avoiding all personalities and pressing for practical reforms.

INDIANS IN THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

I have referred above to the desire expressed in some quarters for the introduction of Indians into the Secretary of State's Council. One objection I have ever heard raised to this proposal is that Indians cannot keep secrets, and that in certain circumstances such as a foreign invasion of India, their incontinence in that respect might prove of fatal injury to the people of India and the British Empire. The conclusive reply to this is that it is necessary for excluding Indians from the Council; for otherwise it should exclude Englishmen who are equally prone to inconsiderate blabbing, as experience of the Bombay Council and of important councils proves. Here, for instance, is a quotation from a leading evening paper:—Mr. George Russell, who is by way of knowing, admits in his recently-published recollections that secrets could not be kept in Mr. Gladstone's 1880-85 Cabinet, and he indicates not obscurely who the babblers were. That collection of nullikes included men with views diametrically opposed on Ireland, on Egypt, on every topic under the sun. Even a rigid stickler for etiquette, such as Mr. Gladstone was, could not prevent deliberate communications to the Press in those conditions; as to accidental "Blabbing." Mr. Gladstone himself permitted Cabinet Ministers the luxury of confession to their private secretaries and their wives and after that a deluge of indiscretion is easily conceivable. When put into a position of such high responsibility native Members of Council would train themselves as readily as the English members to observe official confidence, and in times of public danger might be trusted equally with Englishmen to maintain an impenetrable silence in regard to such State secrets as were necessarily revealed to them. My own knowledge of officials shows me that it is one thing to gossip about personalities, although there is, perhaps, too much readiness to do that, especially in India, but quite another thing to give even in the most unguarded moments of social intercourse any information, the betrayal of which might affect any public interest to say nothing of our relations with a possible or actual international enemy.

ABSENTEE PRINCES.

It is impossible to any longer ignore the fact that the Memorandum on Absentee Indian Princes has caused, is causing, and will for some time continue to cause considerable heart-burning, to say the least. Apparently it is not the memorandum itself that has really given offence but the mode of its publication in a great journal in London, and particularly the unfortunate introduction in the telegram of that paper of the names of two Indian Princes at present in Europe. Both are popular Princes, and one was here, as is well known, simply to be present with his consort during a painful internal operation she had to undergo. The Prince is an exceptional favourite among all classes on account of his enlightened, his deep and steadfast interest in all that concerns the welfare of his family and the scrupulous care with which he has always observed the sanctities of domestic life as understood in the West. He is an unaffected model husband and father. I have not met a single person, and I have discussed the question with many distinguished old Indians and others, who does not condemn the mistake of publishing the Memorandum in the "Gazette of India." Opinions differ as to the policy of the memorandum but there is absolute unanimity in London—I write this advisedly—that it ought not to have been proclaimed urbi et orbi. This action was totally unexpected from Lord Curzon who had announced only a few months before his desire that for the future the native princes of India should regard themselves as the colleagues of the Viceroy and of the Governors of the residencies and provinces in which their States were located. Many persons had hoped that the old days of prying into the private expenditure of the Indian Princes, of enquiries as to who they bought their bread of, and what milkman they dealt with—I am referring to "actual instances" of such pettifogging inquisition and above all the days of blackmailing of Indian Princes by their subordinates under pressure of the power of the latter to communicate, or to check the communication, of injurious information regarding them to the British Government had passed away for ever and great satisfaction reigned for a time in every native court throughout India. There are those who think that the good impression they made must unhappily, for the time at least, be dissipated by this unfortunate memorandum and the unfortunate manner in which it was issued to the public. Even in India the world is moving on apace. The Indian princes, it is pointed out, now know that certain things cannot be done; and that while the Government, in an overweaning grandmotherly spirit, attempts to lay obligations on them, affecting their personal independence, comfort and dignity, they will be supported by the tacit, or the express, approval of British public opinion in objecting to restrictions on their actions

INDIAN DRUGS AND PERFUMES.

Some of the weekly Florists and Gardeners' papers report a learned and charming lecture, given by Mr. Donald McDonald, a cousin of the famous General, before the Amateur Gardeners' Association at Winchester House, Broad Steet, with Sir George Birdwood in the chair on the subject of "Fragrant Leaves and Perfumed Flowers." The flowers and leaf of every plant named was illustrated by means, not only of coloured drawings but lantern slides, and large samples of perfumes themselves were exhibited for inspection. In every respect Mr. McDonald's lecture was a great success, and its delivery in the Great Hall of Winchester House, [illegible] up to meetings of shareholders of public c[illegible] by an antithetical contrast, gave an ad[illegible] to fit. The chief interest of the lecture [illegible]eaders will, however, be the way in which [illegible] Birdwood turned the occasion, as has become habitual with him now, to the praise of India. He said in his introductory remarks that the most famous of the odoriferous substances known to us were used in the perfumery of the West "for centuries and ages and in some instances even millenniums before anything was known of the animals and plants which yielded them, and the reference to ligne aloes, balm, a delliam calumus, sweet cane cassia, cinnamon, frankincense, olibanum and nard or spikenard, in the Bible afford some of the earliest indications we possess of the immemorial antiquity of the great historical trade along the coast of the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, which was the source of the prosperity and greatness of the various kingdoms and Empires which had in succession arisen and fallen along its course, arisen as they gained the command of that trade, and fallen again when they lost it with semi-barbarism and oblivion." He added, "Most of the substances, described by Mr. McDonald, were obtained from India, Farther India and the Indian Archipelago. In the same way looking through the British Pharmacopœia it was remarkable how many of the most valuable of our medicines came from the East Indies, "the World's Green End" of Homer. In a word the fertility of the Indies had always been the mainspring of the commerce of the Old World, and the physical basis of all industry, political, intellectual, and moral glories."

Sir George Birdwood then proceeded to show that the actual names of these substances still under the mask of their apparently English names retained the traces of their Oriental origin. But this part of his remarks would be too long to give in this letter and I send them separately in case you should wish to republish them. The etymological identity of the words "verbena" and "rose," and again of the words "incense" and "sandal" and the obvious demarcation of "rosemalloes" being a trade-folk corruption of "rasmala," i.e., "garland of perfumes," and "Jackass" copal, of "Shikasi," i.e., "fresh" gathered copal are as interesting as they are instructive.

MR. TATA'S ENDOWMENT OF PHYSICAL RESEARCH.

Just before Mr. Tata's departure from London last week a most interesting conference was held at Miss Manning's house, in Pembridge Crescent. Sir Charles Stevens (late acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) was in the chair, while Mr. Tata, Sir George Birdwood, and Professor Ramsay were also among those present. The prevailing sentiment expressed was that discussion should now cease and that a practical start should be made in putting the endowment into practical operation. It was further pointed out that great care should be taken to prevent the scheme degenerating into a perfunctory teaching University, that is to say, "into a mere provision for professors." What had to be kept in view was the yearly and if possible monthly advancement of research, and power should be reserved for the removal of professors who after three or five years had no results to show either in practical or theoretical discoveries of their labours. Mr. Tata's new university is not to be a "College of Reading" but a "College of Research." It was felt that serious objections might be raised to the proposal to combine a family trust with the university, but at the same time it was recognised that these might be overcome or in the last resort abandoned. But above all it was urged that a start should at once be made, and as Sir George Birdwood said "the preliminaries be settled afterwards!" The same gentleman remarked that in the present state of the question half-an-hour's conference between Professor Ramsay, the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay would settle the whole business out of hand. Too many people's advice was being asked, and there was great danger of "too many cooks spoiling Mr. Tata's soup."

OLLA PODRIDA.

Lord Dundonald is being accompanied on his return to England by his aide-de-camp, but not by his able Brigade Major, Major W. R. Birdwood, 11th Bengal Lancers, whose services have been retained in South Africa for the present as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Head-quarters. Lord Dundonald's brigade as a brigade has been broken up, but the troops of which it was composed are being utilised in other ways. By the way in the "Times" of the 14th inst. there is a long and carefully-written article from the pen of a military correspondent describing the part taken by the cavalry in the operations in Natal previous to and after the relief of Ladysmith. It appears that on the retirement of the Boers Sir Redvers Buller's advance against the enemy's position in the Biggarsberg was favoured largely "by fire and smoke." As they retreated the Boers galloped about the country, dro ping lightened matches in the long dry grass, with the result that, that in a very short time, the wind being high the whole country was in a blaze. Our troops galloped through mile after mile of blinding smoke, with the flames in places so high that the horses' tails and even the men's beards were singed.

The response made by India to the appeal of Mr. Arthur Naylor Wollaston, C.I.E., for contributions towards the medal he has founded for periodical presentation by the Royal Asiatic Society to the author of the best work in English on any Oriental subject has greatly exceeded his expectations. The result is that the Society will now be able to award the medal every year instead of every three years only as originally intended. Moreover the field of selection will not be confined to works in English but extended to all other languages. This is very satisfactory and Mr. Wollaston is to be congratulated on the success of his efforts.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

ST. ANDREW'S MEDAL.

YESTERDAY morning the second round for the St. Andrew's gold medal was played and Mr. Osborne Marshall added to his laurels by winning with the excellent score of 83. He went round on Thursday in 43, and did the course yesterday in 40. This is the best return of the competition, and entitles him to receive a gold medal in addition to St. Andrew's medal. Dr. Macdonald returned a 41, and the Rev. R. M. Gray, who is regaining his old form, put in another card of 42, making his total 84, or one stroke behind Mr. Marshall. Mr. Norman Macbeth's score was 86, his play yesterday being an improvement on his previous displays, and doubtless he will be more prominent during the monsoon.

In regard to the handicap Mr. Bromley won with great ease with a nett score of 77. His rounds were 43 and 46—figures which show that his handicap of 12 was too liberal. Mr. St. Paul and Mr. E. W. Noble tied for second place with net scores of 82. Mr. A. F. Ferguson gained the third position with 84.

Scores:—

ST. ANDREW'S MEDAL.

Mr O Marshall	83
Rev R M Gray	84
Mr N Macbeth	86
Dr Macdonald	86
Mr A T Spalding	87
Mr H G Melkle	88
Mr H Bromley	89
Mr E W Noble	90
Mr J Stiven	92
Mr C St Paul	92
Mr J C Kiddle	93
Mr D Miller	95

HANDICAP.

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Mr H Bromley	89	12	77
Mr C St Paul	92	10	82
Mr E W Noble	92	10	82
Rev R M Gray	84	scr	84
Mr A F Fergusson	98	12	86
Dr Macdonald	86	scr	86
Mr E Coombes	98	12	86
Mr O Marshall	83	plus 4	87
Mr J C Kiddle	93	6	87
Mr D Miller	95	8	87
Mr J Humphrey	99	12	87
Mr H Melkie	88	scr	88
Mr S Tomkins	96	8	88
Mr N Macbeth	86	plus 4	90
Mr A T Spalding	88	plus 2	90
Mr C W Francis	99	9	90
Mr J Stiven	92	scr	92
Mr M InnesKer	98	2	96

CALLING ON SUNDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read Mr. Johnston's letter with dismay. I sincerely trust that no prominent lady will put up her name in the Yacht Club as willing to receive callers on Sunday, and I shall get the secretary to pull down the notice if it ever goes up. Not that I am so strict a sabbatarian as may be supposed. I am glad to see my friends on Sundays, but if one made the day open to any body, well one's drawing-room would be full of people, Mr. Nobody's cards would be brought in and one couldn't "nay hai" him however much one wished. But, apart from that, I would be very unwilling to receive callers for I prefer to sleep from twelve to two on Sundays. Early service is a morning and the necessity for getting ready for church again in the evening, is so fatiguing that if callers were added instead of Sunday being a day of rest, it would become a day of real distress. Mr. Johnston, I shall be glad to receive noon or afternoon, because I count him quite an old friend and he will be welcome on a Sunday when I asked him. But really I can't have my Sundays torn from me in this ruthless manner.—Yours, &c.,

A LADY OF QUALITY.

Malabar Hill Nov., 30.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following officers have been permitted to return to India:—Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, Principal of the Medical College, Madras; Captain Tod, Intelligence Branch, Simla; Lieutenants Corlett, 15th Bengal Lancers, Ames, 3rd Madras Lancers, and Scott, Burmah Military Police.

The following remain at home on extended leave:—Major Downing, Controller, Military Accounts, Punjab, for six months; Lieutenant Vander Gucht, Commissariat Department, for two months.

Captains Senior, 20th Punjab Infantry, Rattray, 26th Punjab Infantry, and Elmsie, 2nd Punjab Infantry, have qualified by competition for admission to the Staff College. Captain Geoghegan, 31st Madras Infantry, has been granted a special nomination.

ARMY REFORM.

DETAILS OF THE NEW SCHEME.

THE "Daily Mail" printed on Monday what it declares are the main features of the scheme of Army reform decided upon. The new regime will begin probably early next year. Its object will be to remedy all the revealed deficiencies in the present system, and in future a soldier will spend his whole time in purely "soldiering" work.

THE FIELD TRAINING PERIOD.

But the system at present in vogue (says the "Mail") Tommy Atkins gets but the shadow of a military training. Instead of spending his time in acquiring skill in military arts, Tommy is perforce obliged to fritter the greater part of it away in fatigues, orderly duties, and other work that is emphatically not "soldiering," in the correct sense of the term. In addition to the winter route marches, which occur twice a week, the whole of the infantryman

Nor must we forget that the inventive genius of Captain Scott of the Royal Navy—(hear, hear)—made it possible to get the famous 4·7 guns taken on to Ladysmith at a critical time for the part the handy man played in the defence of that place, as well as in Methuen's force in its advance through Cape Colony. Denied the opportunity of fighting afloat, both sailors and marines were full of eagerness to get sent to fight on land against the Boers. And when in the land we live in we have an Army that has won fame for itself in the past, which would have hailed it with delight had a chance been given them of fighting in South Africa. But when the need arose in the Far East Sikh and Gurkha, Pathan and Bengal Cavalryman went with alacrity to take their places and do battle for Queen and Empire side by side with the soldiers of the Great European Powers. And the success achieved by our famous Indian troops in China is familiar to you all. Surely then with facts like these before us the Naval and Military Forces of our Great Empire have deserved well of the nation, and I ask you to join with me in the toast, gentlemen, with which I beg to couple the names of Brigadier-General Ventris and Captain Greet, R. N., the Naval and Military Forces. (Cheers.)

The toast was honoured by the band playing "Soldiers of the Queen."

Brigadier-General Ventris, in responding for the Army, said: A great deal has been said and written during the past year about the Army but principally by specialists and people who think that war can be made without loss; but for my part I don't think the Army has got anything to be ashamed of—(hear, hear)—and a very great deal to be proud of. (Applause.) Of course it is not reasonable to suppose that the experience of a war of such magnitude as that in South Africa should not bring to light many things for improvement. But the Army is only too anxious to recognise this and to benefit by the lessons it has learned. I think it would be a source of pride and pleasure to us all to learn the golden opinions that our Indian Army has been earning in China. (Hear, hear.) We have only just embarked a magnificent body of native officers and non-commissioned officers and men, including Imperial Service Troops to represent India at the forthcoming celebration of the Australian Commonwealth. Having touched upon the Army, British and Indian, what can we say about those brave men who have voluntarily left all they held dear to fight the battles of their country in a distant land. I, of course, allude to the Volunteers—(cheers)—English and Colonial. When we find so many Volunteers who will leave their homes to fight in a remote colony what may we expect from the entire British population if ever an enemy invades our own shores. (Hear, hear and applause.) Gentlemen on behalf of the soldiers of the Queen I thank you for your cordial toast. (Applause.)

Capt. Greet, R.N., who responded for the Navy said: The Navy was not always in its present state, but luckily they had men like Admiral Hornby, Lord Charles Beresford and other remarkable men who realised the state the Navy was in and worked the question up with the result that they saw at the present time. The Navy was in a curious position at the present day always reminded him of a young horse well-built, well-trained and apparently absolutely certain to win. But there were factors which could not be provided for, such as nerve, temper and that complicated mechanism, which is common both to horse and ship so that they never know what was going to happen. The old sailing days were past and gone and ships would now come into action at a very high rate of speed and who was to say what was going to happen—whether a man's nerve or temper was going to break down. Therefore it always appeared to him that our countrymen had too great faith in the Navy because it was an untried strength. All Naval Officers realised the enormous responsibility that rested upon them. The loss of an ironclad not only meant a million and a quarter. A couple of ironclads lost might lead to our Navy being crippled, and then we might say good-bye to any sea power, which meant our very life as a country. Naval officers, however, always remember to do their duty and he thought they always would. (Applause.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, in proposing the pious memory of St. Andrew, said: Mr. Chairman,—I have the very great honour of proposing the toast of the pious memory of our patron saint St. Andrew. I have more than once heard proposers of this toast express their complete ignorance of the connection between St. Andrew and Scotland, and I wonder that they were not ashamed to make such an admission. I have no such difficulty. We are all, I presume aware that it was the apostle Andrew who discovered the boy with the loaves and fishes with which five thousand people were miraculously fed. Well, it has been alleged by persons who have not had the privilege of having been born in Scotland, that this discovery recommended St. Andrew to the judgment of a people remarkable for prudence and for that wisdom which makes death by starvation a remote possibility. There may be something in this. A far more probable surmise, however, is that it was not the Scotch who chose St. Andrew but St. Andrew who chose the Scotch. (Laughter.) And it seems to me that it is unnecessary to tell this audience anything in the shape of a reason for the choice of the Apostle. We somehow feel that St. Andrew would not have thrown his protective regis over us did he not perceive that in time we should show ourselves worthy of his preference. Ours is a patron saint of whom we have every reason to be proud. Our southern neighbours for some strange reason drew their patron saint from the wilds of Cappadocia and of whom the tradition does not belong to saintliness. How much more fortunate we have been in our patron saint. St. Andrew is of the highest apostolic order and not of man's creation. We find St. Andrew the very opposite of his renowned elder brother St. Peter. Where the elder brother was forward the younger was retiring, and it may be that this explains the fact that we, his votaries, are distinguished above all other people, for modesty. (Laughter.) Modesty is the root and the keynote of the Scottish character. You will not find a Scotchman thrusting himself where he is not wanted. (Hear, hear.) But, indeed, this is an absurd assertion, for I have yet to learn the name of the place where a Scotchman is not wanted.—(laughter)—and I challenge contradiction. We have drawn from our meek patron saint that humility, patience and retiring modesty which is our priceless heritage. (Hear, hear.) Indeed our trump card is gentleness and self-denial. (Hear, hear.) Is it any wonder that we are the devout votaries of a patron saint who has endowed us with such a rich inheritance? And that we are profoundly grateful for such an endowment is evinced by our celebration of this anniversary, all over the world, as a festival. St. Andrew cast his far-seeing and prophetic eye on an outlying corner of the earth, to very dead an ultima thule, and he saw in its inhabitants a people full of promise and of possibility, and he resolved that this people should be to him an object of special care and solicitude; and thus it has come about that we are what we are and we are proud of it. But acting in imitation of our patron saint we veil our pride with humility and abnegation. We are not the slaves of natural aptitude; we can and do crucify the flesh and thus it is that our Presbyterian light shines like a beacon to the nations. I think I hear some one ask whether St. Andrew was really a Presbyterian? And to this I reply that he was a presbyter as well as an apostle, and I presume he was thus a presbyterian. (Hear, hear.) We have therefore a right to regard the Church of Scotland as the Church of St. Andrew. And we thus perceive too that in antiquity it is second to no other. I have said before that there has for long been an intimate connection between Bombay and Scotland, and it is thus highly appropriate that in the midst of this very beautiful city a dear old Kirk of St. Andrew should be within a stone-throw of the spot whereon we now stand. This our adopted city from being the scene for upwards of four years of pestilence run riot and multiplied mortality has lost population, and thus I fear that at the publication of the coming census it will be found that Bombay the Beautiful has ceased to be the second city in her Majesty's dominions; but it is some consolation for us votaries of St. Andrew to know that in all probability, it will be replaced in this respect by none other than the city of Glasgow. (Applause.) From what I have said it will be seen that instead of being in ignorance as to our patron Saint's connection with Scotland and Scotchmen we indeed know a great deal about it all. No wonder then that wherever Scottish people go they acknowledge their debt to their patron Saint. During the year that has elapsed since our last meeting the men of Scotland have time and again demonstrated the noble stuff of which they are made and their imperishable loyalty and devotion to our venerable and beloved sovereign. Scottish men have ever been among the heroes of British achievement, and this could not have been were they not the sons of Scottish women; we should literally be nowhere but for our mothers; and all this because we are the children by adoption of St. Andrew. Our patron Saint has nobly done his duty by us and we have done our best to repay him. Let us then in devout and solemn silence pledge his pious memory. (Applause).

The Rev. R. M. Gray, in proposing "The Land of Cakes" said: I am not sure that your committee have not given me the toast of the evening, for the office has been assigned to me of proposing in this gathering of men who are temporary exiles from home, the land from which we come and to which our thoughts so often turn. The love of country is a strong feeling among nearly all men. It is peculiarly strong among Highlanders. With all true Scotsmen it is a passion, and though there is no country in the world that holds so small a proportion of her sons within her borders, and though we seem to have shown our affection by getting as far away from her as possible—(laughter)—there is no one of us who does not cherish memories of his home and country, which he would not care ever to forget, or whose heart is so dead that he does not burn within him when he turns his footsteps thither again, and in proposing this toast I would do no more than ask you to annihilate space for five minutes and travel in fancy to some of the places that you still call home. Perhaps we have not much of a climate, especially as this time of year. The Yankees say that we have no climate at all, only weather; and we are willing to give away a good deal to our critics under that head. Yet their rigorous climate has had something to do with the stubbornness with which Scotsman have carved their way to fortune; and is there anything in the world more beautiful than a perfect day in the Highlands—and there are more of them than the southern visitors will admit—when you can lie upon the heather with the scent of its honey in your nostrils and the hum of the insects and the murmur of the wind in your ears, and the blue sky to look into washed clean by the rain? In good sooth, gentlemen, it is a beautiful land, and I do not know if in all the world there be another more fair. Think of the rivers and streams in which you fished as boys, of the Spey and the Dee, of the Tummel and the Garry, of Yarrow and Teviot and Tweed, of the Keltie and the Manar. Better still, perhaps, the little burns, big only in spate, clear and cold from the granite, or brown and drumly from the peat, with the noisy falls and the deep amber pools, where you were happy if the trout were taking and nearly as happy when they were not, with the birk and rowan tree growing on the banks, and the heather and the bracken pressing close down to the water. Think of the brown and purple moors over which you have wandered, with the grouse and the moor fowl springing sometimes from your very feet. Think of the mountains you have climbed, of the firewood and heather, rich blue and purple that cover their lower slopes and further up the great, bare, rock-strewn shoulders ending higher still in such huge granite cliffs and ribs of rock as rise up into the sky from Braeriach and Cairn Toul. They are like old friends to some of us: Cairngorm, Ben Mac Dhui, Ben Cruchan and Ben Luigh, Ben More and Schiehallion and Ben Lomond and many more, where the air blows so keen and strong and pure that the climber never tires, and from the tops of which leagues of country lie open to your view—(cheers)—and many of you know and love the seas around that wonderful and often terrible coast, whether in their milder or in their stormier moods. You know the isle-sprinkled waters of the west Highland coast with their lochs and sounds innumerable, that paradise of yachtsmen, that stretches from the Firth of Clyde to Skye. "In dreams you see the Hebrides," or you know how the North Sea beats upon the tremendous cliffs and magnificent headlands of the east coast from St. Abbs Head to the Pentland Firth. You have sailed with the fishermen or with sailors, and though you have been long dwellers in towns, the thought of tossing on the briny still stirs your heart. But, gentlemen, if we love the heather, and the pines, the moorland and the glens, the lochs and the rivers of Scotland, we have a warm place in our hearts for her cities and her towns. Grey and cold men often call them, but they are not the less dear to us for that. Whether we come from the granite city of the North, a city of noble buildings, both old and new, which are typical of the character of its inhabitants in more ways than one, or from the great, busy, generous, hospitable capital of the West; or from the inclement, windswept, ancient city set upon hills, upon which so much of the history of the land is written, and which is so fair to look upon that you will go far before you can find its equal; or from any of the other towns of Scotland, we have associations with them and recollections of them which, however far we may wander, will not lose this genial force. I do not know whether there are any natives of Sain here, but I think the following lines, written by a Sain man domiciled in London will, "mutatis mutandis," express what most of us, who are townsmen, feel about our homes.

"Little town! far-off little town of Sain!
Grey and old and wise as you are old!
Others come and look and call you pauper plain,
Cheerless, callous, comfortless and cold.
Others! blind and babblers all! Do I not know—
I that have been held against your breast—
Drunken with your spring delight and winter was,
Drowsy with the magic of your rest—
You are lovely with a loveliness that grows
Greater in despite of evil days,
Haloes you, and round you as a girdle, throws
Beauty none may ever match with praise.
. . . . . .
Home is here, and yet—and yet—O little place
Set between the heather and the sea
Pale in winter wanness, flushed with summer grace
Dear and dear and dear are you to me.

(Cheers.)

Scotland is also a land of memories and of monuments. She has a history, and her history has left its record upon her stones. Go were you will you will find storied names. There are beautiful churches, though also the fairest of them are in ruins. There are sacred spots where, as in Argyleshire in the most turbulent times men like St. Columba kept alive the lamp of piety and learning. There are keeps and forts and castles which, though they date from times which were wild and lawless enough, yet tell of events and conditions which had something to do with the formation of what is strong in Scottish character. There are the graves of martyrs. There have been ugly spots in our national history—there have been and are grave faults in her national character—but Scotland is a country in which great deeds have been done, and great things have been thought, in which men have laboured hard and fought bravely for freedom and for faith, and for ideas which if they have sometimes been chimerical have not often been ignoble. (Applause). Let me close by quoting the words of a great Scotchman, written in exile, in the Island he had made his home and in which he died.

"Blows the wind to-day and the sun and the rain are flying
Blows the wind on the moons to-day and now,
Where about the graves of the martyrs the whoups are crying
My heart remembers how!
Grey recumbent tombs of the dead in desert places,
Standing stones on the vacant wine-red moor,
Hills of sheep, and the horns of the silent vanished races
And winds, austere and pure.
Be it granted me to behold you again in dying,
Hills of Lorne! and to hear again the call;
Hear about the graves of the martyrs the peewees crying.
And hear no more at all.

Gentlemen, I call upon you all, whether you be Highlanders or Lowlanders, Celts or Sassenachs, citymen or countrymen, lovers of the mountains or lovers of the seas, wherever you come from or whatever be your opinions on the great questions which Scotsmen have always quarreled about and will always quarrel about, to join in doing honour to the land we all love, Scotland, the Land of Cakes. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was received with great enthusiasm.

Mr. E. H. Aitken, in proposing the Literature o Scotland said: Foreigners, English and the like, have a difficulty in understanding the spirit in which Scotsmen come together on occasions like the present to glorify things Scotch. They are apt to regard it as a mere ebullition of the spirit of vain glory. Of course we know it is not that. (Hear, hear.) Granting that there is a certain amount of glorying, not vain glorying in ourselves and what belongs to us, I am prepared to take up the argument that that is not necessarily a bad thing and may even be a good thing. There is, in fact, a shallow fallacy underlying a good deal of the conventional way of talking about modesty as a virtue. A moment's reflection will show that if a man has a low opinion of himself he must be either right or wrong, and that if he is right we must agree with him, while if he is wrong it is his duty to correct his opinion. Until a man comes to a just estimate of what is in him and what he can do he will never fill his proper place in the world. And if he rather overestimates himself that often leads him to try and helps him to achieve things which would otherwise have been quite beyond him. Surley the whole history of the Anglo-Saxon race has been an illustration of this on the battlefield and on the stormy sea and wherever difficulty and danger had to be met and overcome. The courage of Edward Bruce—

"That during venture rude,
Whose desperate valour oft makes good,
Where prudence might have failed."

is a quality to which we are too deeply committed to allow of our disparaging it. And to come down to the more humble levels of common social life, it is a matter of everyday experience that there is nothing which helps a man along like a "gude conceit o' himsell." We sneer at him for it, but it is in him like the scales of Leviathan and the darts of our contempt are counted as stumble. He goes on his way and we are left behind sneering. Now I do not wish to hold up a "gude conceit o' oneself" as a thing to be admired in others or cultivated in ourselves. It is an unlovely feature in a man's character. But what I wish to point out is that there is one condition which goes far to purge it of its worst elements and allow us to retain its solid advantages. This condition is fulfilled when we share it with others. Personal pride is an ugly thing, family pride is often beautiful, regimental pride is "esprit de corps," national pride is patriotism. (Applause.) Now, there is no denying that these feelings are losing ground as forces in human society, and we are coming more and more under the influence of what I may call a spirit of cosmopolitanism. It is inevitable, but I regret it. (Hear, hear.) "Nihil humanum a me alienum puto" is a noble sentiment, and the universal brotherhood of man is a grand idea, but as a working theory it is too large and unwieldy. And there is the danger that we lose in depth what we gain in breadth. The mountain torrent between its rocky walls is narrow exceedingly, but it has a force and a character which are its own. When it spreads out on a sandy plain, it may fertilise a wide extent of country, but it loses itself. And it would be a sad thing for Scotsmen and—what shall I say—a calamity for the world, if the Scottish character lost itself in this way? (Applause). Therefore, I say it is a sound instinct which prompts Scotsmen wherever they are all over the world, to meet together, as we are doing this evening, and run again for a while in their own, old, rocky bed, and revive the influences which made them what they are. And among these influences there is surely not one which we are entitled to hug with more affectionate pride than our literature. (Applause.) There is no time to speak of it as it should be spoken of, for I am told I must confine my remarks to ten minutes, and the field is a very wide one. We do not know enough about the genealogy of Shakspeare to say with certainty that Scotch blood ran in his veins, and though, as the Scotchman remarked, "his abilities would warrant the conference," we may leave him out and turn to that literature which is half-marked by the forcible, pithy, and subtle forms of speech which constitute our native tongue. This literature, I believe, is the strongest, as it is the most worthy, of all the bonds that hold Scotsmen together. (Applause.) For there is nothing that draws one man to another more than a congenial humour. A man with no sense of humour has his friends, no doubt, but I cannot imagine that their friendship amounts to much more than companionship in misfortune. The tie which binds you to a man with a keen and joyous sense of the ludicrous, responsive to your own, is quite another thing. And if I am not mistaken, the most distinctive feature of Scottish literature is its humour. (Hear hera). The mention of Scottish humour inevitably recalls that famous saying of Sidney Smith's which has been so cardinally misunderstood. Sidney Smith was a shrewd observer of men, and in justice to him we ought to take for granted that what he meant was just this, that it is a very difficult matter to get a joke into the head of a Scotsman because it is so full of that gear already. He never said that any surgical instrument was required to get a joke out of the head of a Scotsman. They keep dropping out in all his conversation, without effort or intention, being the natural outcome of that clear preception of the true proportions of things which belongs to the very structure of his mind. This humour irrigates not the literature only, but all the common conversation of the Scottish people, and it overflows to supply the need of others. Some years ago a very interesting book was published, giving an account of the origin and history of "Punch" with much curious information about its editors and contributors. In this book it was stated that, of all the jokes which had been contributed to "Punch" by outsiders and accepted, over eighty per cent. had come from north of the Tweed. (Applause). Note that only the jokes which had been accepted were counted. If we had data of the jokes which have been sent to "Punch" and not accepted, perhaps the percentage would be reversed. (Laughter.) The fact bears witness not to the quantity, but to the quality of Scottish humour. It is not that shallow fun which moves the laughter of fools, which, we are told, is like the crackling of thorn under a pot. It is something which reaches deeper down into our nature than that something which is often scarcely separable from pathos, something which strikes the fountains of laughter and tears at their common source in the same hard rock. I do not know where this mingling, or alternation, of humour and pathos is exhibited more beautifully than in the songs of Scotland, about which I wish I had time to say more. What other people has such a national treasure! But I have had to cut out much that I meant to say, and I will close with a reference to those writers of our own day who have taken such a hold upon the British public, north and south. For it seems to me that they draw their power to warm very largely from the same qualities that characterise our Scottish songs. And to this they add a wholesomeness, a moral soundness, for which we cannot be too thankful. In "The Little Minister" there is a chapter in which Lang Tammas, chief elder of the auld lichts, tells how he went to the manse to tell the minister's mother that her son had fallen from grace and could no longer be minister. And she met him with prattle about her darling and showed him the mittens she was working for him, and a lock of his hair when he was a "litlin" "tied up sae carefully in paper that you would hae thocht it was some valuable thing." They were "terrible sma' common things she said," but the holy way in which she said them drove his words down his throat like as if he was some infidel man trying to break out wi' blasphemy in a kirk. And when he fought to bring his words out again, his mouth "snecked like a box." So he went away with his message unspoken, but not before he had stood up and solemnly resigned his eldership as one who had failed in his duty and been found unfaithful. I do not know where in all literature we can find a more exquisite example of the art of showing the ludicrous side of a good, but defective man, while actually increasing our reverence for the reality of the goodness in him. The wise man said of laughter "It is mad" and of mirth "What doeth it?" but a passage like this teaches us a laughter which is sane, and a mirth which makes us better men. After reading it I feel that we may, in drinking to the literature of Scotland, need not look back only, but forward also with hope and a good conscience. (Applause.)

The toast was cordially drunk.

Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop proposed the toast of "The Lasses" in extremely felicitous terms. The toast was honoured with "Green Grow the Rashes Oh!" Mr. Marshall Reid made a capital reply on behalf of the lasses and the Pipers skirled out "Highland Laddie."

Mr. J. Stiven proposed "Our Guests." Though they could not all be Scotchmen, he said, they could all be Britons and go anywhere when the brave little Englishman "bobs" up serenely to lead them.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy who was well received responded to the toast in a brief but happily turned speech.

The Hon. Mr. W. Greaves proposed the health of the Chairman.

Mr. Monteath having replied proposed the health of the secretaries, Messrs. Miller and Mackenzie, which was received with great enthusiasm.

The secretaries having replied the enjoyable proceedings concluded with the enthusiastic singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

THE NICHT OF ST. ANDREW.

To-night to the sound of the war-pipe's weird wail
Let Scotland's sons wet each his whistle,
And cry "Hip-hurrah for the home of the Gael,
The land of the heather and thistle."
You'll care not a whit that no sparkling champagne
Finds a place by your side on the table,
For your Uisge-beatha in beakers you'll drain,
As much—and no more—as you're able.

You'll toast first the tutelar sprite of your board,
Caledonia's Patron Saint Andrew,
And then those stout warriors who wielded a sword
As trenchant as any that man drew;
Brave Wallace, who battling for freedom bequeathed
His life as a hostage to glory,
And others whose brows are with laurel enwreathed,
The heroes of legend and story.

Robert Bruce, him the younger of Bannockburn fame,
King James who fell fighting at Flodden,
With many a Murray, a Lindsay and Graeme,
On the field of carnage down-trodden,
And Gordon, great Gordon, who stood at his post
Oblivious of peril and danger,
And lies where he fell with his face to the host
Of the foe, in the land of the stranger.

Nor forget ye to drink to the champions of song,
Whose memory never shall perish,
Edina's and Coila's loved bards, whom, as long
As Scotia endures, men shall cherish:
To one was the tourney's and battle's din dear,
To one the world's babble and banter,
And eyes that have wept over Marmion's bier
Smile once more at gay Tam O'Shanter.

To each Brither Scot and bonnie young lass
At home's ingle-side you'll send greeting,
And say ere you empty and set down your glass
"Here's your health and a right speedy meeting."
And as voices sound husky and eyesight grows dim,
And you think that it's time that you sever,
You'll shout as you fill up your cups to the brim
"St. Andrew and Scotland for ever!"

X. Y. Z., in the "Times of Ceylon."

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

ENTRIES FOR RACES TO BE HELD THIS AFTERNOON.

Ship's boats (service rig) race to start at 3 o'clock.

Boat's Name.	Entered by.
H. M. S. Magdala's 1 Cutter	Mr. D. O. Keefe.
R. I. M. Dockyard "	... " A. Monk.
H. M. S. Assaye's "	...Lt. H. Morland, R. N
R. I. M. Dockyard "	...Mr. A. Mitchell.
H. M. S. Magdala's III "	... " L. Bridle.

Course No. 14 viz., from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon and round P. & O. Mooring Buoy B, off Cross Id., having both to port; round Middle Ground Buoy, leaving it to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 5·6 miles.

Yachts Handicap race in two lots, small Yachts sailing at 3-15, others at 3-45.

Yacht's name.	Entered by.
Mannikin	Officers, R. A.
Hulda	Mr. D. K. Love.
Turquoise	Mr. F. Tebbs.
Forella	Mr. C. T. R. Scovell.
Stella	Col. H. W. Boyd. 1. M.S.
Chita	Mr. E. Comber.
Nanta	Mr. J. T. W. Olver.
Melody	Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth.

Course No. 5, viz., from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 3·8 miles.

'Tomtit' class race to start at 3-30.

Boat's name.	Entered by.
Coralie name	Mr. C. H. Byrne
Loma	Surg. G. R. McMahon.
Chitha	Capt. G. Lamb, I.M.S.
TitmoUse	Mr. R. H. Hopkins.
Midget	Officers, R. A.

Course No. 14, viz., same as above.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B, B, & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th October 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,01,000	1,56,000	4,000	2,64,000
Or per mile of Railway	226	338	9	573
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	13,74,923	27,51,228	38,833	41,64,983
Total for 16 weeks	14,78,928	29,07,228	42,839	44,28,986
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,056 198	2,32,630 505	1,634 3	3,25,320 706
Per mile of Ry. do.				
Total to corresponding date do.	13,92,233	31,86,167	23,399	46,06,849

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 61,320
Do. to date ..... " 1,77,803

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th October 1900, on 17·28 miles open.

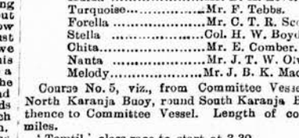
	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	200	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	5,192	2,058	27	7,277
Total for 16 weeks	5,592	2,258	27	7,877
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	458	439	2	899
Per mile of Ry. do.	27	25	..	52
Total to corresponding date do.	6,408	4,138	39	10,585

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 299
Do. to date ..... " 2,708

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 27th October, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate, Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	1,130	—	—	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	37,180	44,588	...	7,108	...	39,497
Goods	1,21,443	80,293	41,150	...	5,51,134	...
Other earnings	7,882	17,137	..	9,255	...	40,922
Total for week	1,66,805	1,42,018	24,787	...	..	...
Aggregate	25,99,490	21,28,775	...	...	4,70,715	...



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By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

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is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the abovementioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

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With Shampoos of

And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humour, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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KARACHI:—Latham & Co.
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SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
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ARRESTS THE FALL.
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Can be had of Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld.; Kemp and Co., Ld.; F. Cornaglia; Morenas and Co., D. C. Umrigar, F. S. Madon & Co., and all respectable wine merchants.

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A REVOLUTION IN FURNISHING.
BY GRADUAL PAYMENTS.
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MR. LABOUCHERE, M.P., in "Truth" writes:—'NORMAN & STACEY have introduced in their business an ingenious safeguard against the risk of loss to his widow or family through the death of the hirer. They give an INSURANCE UPON HIS LIFE."

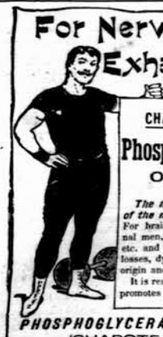
Moderate Prices. Free Delivery Town or Country. Call and view stock before Furnishing locally.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, INJECT SUBCUTANEOUSLY

For Nervous Exhaustion,



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Phosphoglycerate OF LIME
The modern restorative of the nervous system.
For brain-workers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.
It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)
9, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

NOTICES.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE

NOTE.—We make no extravagant and foolish assertions respecting "KOKO" FOR THE HAIR, as to its being "the best in the world," and that kind of nonsense. We simply point to our testimonials in proof of the value of "KOKO" for the Hair. The high social standing of the writers is a guarantee of the genuineness and undoubted excellence of our preparation.

KOKO
FOR THE HAIR

is an invigorating tonic, cooling, and refreshing preparation. It eradicates DANDRIFF, prevents hair falling and turning grey; promotes growth; contains no dye or greasy substance; and the unique testimonials from all parts of the world proves it to be undoubtedly the best Dressing for the Hair.

Athens, February 20th, 1899.
Sirs,—A. J. Constantine requests the Koko Manufacturing Co., Ltd., to send as soon as possible six bottles of KOKO FOR THE HAIR to the following address:

HER MAJESTY
The Queen of Greece,
Athens.

From H.R.H. Princess MARIE of GREECE.
"Mdlle. A. J. Constantine begs to inform the Koko Manufacturing Co., Ltd., that H.R.H. Princess MARIE of GREECE is very pleased with their preparation for the Hair.—Palais Royal, Athens."

From H.R.H. Princess HOHENLOHE.
(The German Ambassador's Daughter.)
"KOKO" for the HAIR is the BEST Dressing I know. It keeps the head cool, promotes growth, and is in EVERY way excellent.—Princess HOHENLOHE.

From H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA.
"I beg you to send by return six bottles of 'KOKO' FOR THE HAIR. It is for Her Royal Highness Princess VICTORIA of Schaumburg-Lippe (Grandaughter of Queen Victoria and Sister to the German Emperor)."

Sold at all Bazaars and Stores throughout India.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure safe, and effectual. Sold by all Storeos throughout India.

WE beg to call the attention of our numerous customers that we have just received a fresh stock of Best Pebbles, Spectacles and; Eyeglasses, Shooting Spectacles, Sun and Dust Glare Protectors, best Rolled Gold Spectacle and Eyeglasses Frames, Binoculars, "Opera Glasses" and Telescopes for sale at cheapest rates.

Eyes are carefully Tested and Spectacles supplied. Binoculars and Telescopes thoroughly repaired, new lenses placed, well polished and focus adjusted at moderate charges.

Jewellery and Watches repaired by well experienced work

MILITARY DIVORCE SUIT.

WATTS V. WATTS AND WINTER.

This was a petition presented by the husband, Capt. William Burton Watts, of the Royal Irish Reserve, praying for the dissolution of his marriage with his wife Laura May Gabriel Watts, on the ground of her misconduct with the co-respondent. There was no defence. Mr. Barnard, who appeared for the Petitioner, said that the parties were married on Jan. 28, 1891, at the registry office at Bath. There were three children. At the time of the marriage it was arranged that the respondent should reside at Bath, and petitioner rejoined his regiment at Aldershot. He was ordered abroad in 1891, at which time he and the respondent were living at Hazlehurst, near Andover. On Dec. 31, 1891, he left for India, and remained there until 1892. At that time the respondent had 120l., which was allowed to her by her father, and the petitioner sent her money from India. On his return to England they afterwards lived together until September 1893, when his regiment was ordered to go to Africa. Arrangements were made for the respondent during the time the petitioner was in India. He invested money for her in Indian Stock; he placed 100l. at his bankers, and left her blank cheques so that she could obtain money for immediate wants while he was away. He remained at Sierra Leone until 1894, and on his return he and the respondent lived at Jersey until 1898, and then they went to reside at Croydon, when he again left, and it was arranged that the respondent should proceed to Southsea. The petitioner always kept up an affectionate correspondence with his wife. In the year 1899 the petitioner and the respondent went to stay at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Winter, and the respondent became acquainted with both of those persons. The respondent and the co-respondent being both fond of music, they frequently sang together, and petitioner thought nothing about the matter. Early in the following year respondent expressed a wish to go back to Southsea, and in March of the present year the petitioner joined his regiment, and he went to Ireland, the respondent not accompanying him, but remaining at Southsea. In May he received a letter which excited his suspicion. He came to England, and from the inquiries he made the present proceedings were instituted. Capt. Watts gave evidence to the effect stated by counsel. He denied that he had ever treated his wife with cruelty. The respondent had a separate estate of her own. She came into money on the death of her father, she had an annuity of 60l. per annum, and latterly she had also come in for money by the death of her brother. Witnesses from Stockbridge gave evidence to prove the allegation of misconduct. Sir F. Jeune granted a decree "nisi," with costs against the co-respondent, and, if he could not pay, directed that the respondent should be called upon to pay them. The Judge also gave the petitioner the custody of the children.

THE MINISTRY.

THE CABINET.

The reconstituted Cabinet has been completed. Despite fears to the contrary, Mr. Hanbury re-enters the Cabinet. Lord Londonderry also enters the Cabinet as Postmaster-General. The numerical strength of the Cabinet is thus raised to 20 members, as follows :—

Prime Minister	Lord Salisbury.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Halsbury.
Lord President of Council	Duke of Devonshire.
Lord Privy Seal	Lord Salisbury.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Sir M Hicks Beach.
Home Secretary	Mr Ritchie.
Foreign Secretary	Lord Lansdowne.
Colonial Secretary	Mr Chamberlain.
Secretary for War	Mr Brodrick.
Secretary for India	Lord George Hamilton.
Secretary for Scotland	Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Lord Selborne.
First Lord of the Treasury	Mr Balfour.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Lord Cadogan.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Lord Ashbourne.
Postmaster-General	Lord Londonderry.
President Board of Trade	Mr Gerald Balfour.
Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster	Lord James of Hereford.
President Local Government Board	Mr Walter Long.
President Board of Agriculture	Mr Hanbury.
Works and Public Buildings	Mr Akers-Douglas.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Mr Gerorge Wyndham.
Vice-President Committee of Council	Sir John Gorst.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	Mr H T Anstruther. Mr W Hayes Fisher.
Financial Secretary to Treasury	Mr Austen Chamberlain.
Patronage Secretary to Treasury	Sir William Walrond.
Secretary to the Admiralty	Mr Arnold Forster.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	
Under Secretary Home Office	Mr Jesse Collings.
Under Secretary Foreign Office	Lord Cranborne, M. P.
Under Secretary Colonial Office	Lord Onslow.
Under Secretary for India	Lord Hardwicke.
Under Secretary for War	Lord Raglan.
Secretary Board of Trade	Lord Dudley.
Secretary Local Government Board	Mr Grant Lawson.
Financial Secretary War Office	Lord Stanley, M.P.
Attorney-General	Sir Robert Finlay, Q.C.
Solicitor-General	Sir Edward Carson, Q. C.
Lord Advocate	Mr Graham Murray, Q. C.

It is understood, the *Standard* says, that Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes, Vice-Chamberlain, has been appointed a Lord of the Treasury, in succession to Lord Stanley, who has become Financial Secretary to the War Office. The only offices yet remaining to be filled are those of Vice-Chamberlain, vacant by Mr. Fellowes's appointment to the Treasury, and Treasurer of the Household, vacant by Viscount Curzon's accession to the Peerage.

The "East Anglian Daily Times" states that Capt. Pretyman, M.P., for the Woodbridge Division of Suffolk, has been appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty in place of Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

The Prime Minister issued late on Monday evening, Nov. 12, his first summons to the members of the newly-constituted Cabinet to meet in Council. The date of the meeting has not been made known, but in view of the fact that some of the Ministers are out of town, and a few are at long distances from the Metropolis, it is improbable that they will meet for several days.

Mr. Hanbury's admittance to the Cabinet will necessitate his re-election for Preston.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY AND SIPIDO.

DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 8th ultimo, M. Sembat raised the question of the extradition of Sipidio, which he declared was illegal. He called upon the Government to enter into negociations with Belgium with a view to annulling the extradition.

M. Monis, Minister of Justice, said that the right of asylum was inviolable, except so far as international agreements made it dependent upon certain conditions. Sipido was extradited in virtue of the Franco-Belgian Convention of 1898, which provided that the two countries should deliver up to each other minors who had acted without discretion. This Convention had been modelled on a Convention between Alsace-Lorraine and Switzerland, which expressly stated that this delivery of minors was not to be regarded as extradition, properly so-called, but as a sort of repatriation.

M. Waldeck Rousseau, speaking of the extradition of the Italian Deputy Morgari, said that he did not deny foreigners the right to assist their compatriots who were on strike but it was imprudent to permit a foreigner, invested with a political mandate, to mix himself up in a strike in order to direct it as he pleased. He thought that the best means of solving the question of strikes was to compel both masters and men to have recourse to arbitration.

M. Barrot proposed an order of the day approving the declarations of the Government. This was adopted by 330 votes to 238, and votes were then taken on the additional clause moved by M. Goujon, and also on an amendment brought forward by M. Sembat, the Socialist, 'expressing regret at "the illegal delivery of Sipido to the Belgian Government." The Goujon amendment, which was aimed at M. Millerand, the Socialist member of the Cabinet, expressed the House's repudiation of the Collectivist doctrines enunciated in the Minister's speech at Lens. This was adopted by 257 votes to 244. The Sipido amendment was also agreed to by 306 to 195. These anti-Ministerialist divisions caused great excitement in the House, the practical censure by Parliament of both M. Millerand and M. Morris, Minister of Justice, being greeted with a storm of cheers on the Centre and Right. Ultimately, on a vote of confidence being put, it was adopted by 329 to 222.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE SHAH.

TRIAL OF THE ASSAILANT.

The trial of Saison, the perpetrator of the attempt made upon the Shah of Persia last August, began at the Paris Assize Court on Saturday (Oct. 10.) The examination of the prisoner by the presiding judge resulted in making clear the Anarchist opinions held by the accused. Nevertheless, when asked directly whether he was an Anarchist, Saison replied that he kept his opinions to himself. He was a soldier of the Republic, and the enemy of oppressors. He admitted having formed a plan to assassinate ex-President Casimir-Perier and also confessed to having wished to kill the Shah of Persia. He desired to get rid of the former owing to the measures against Anarchy adopted during his term of office, and to assassinate the Shah because he was the highest example of the power of riches.

The first witness called was General Parent, who was attached to the suit of the Shah. He narrated how he seized Saison by the arm, and held him fast until the police took charge of him. M. Gastinne-Renette, an expert gunsmith, said that the revolver used by Saison had the usual action. The cause of its missing fire was a defect in the hammer, which struck too low. The bullet which the revolver carried was capable of causing death.

The doctors who gave evidence agreed that Saison was responsible for his acts.

The Public Prosecutor then addressed the Court. He said that it was for the jury to weigh and to judge the heinousness of the crime committed by Saison against a man who had entrusted his safety to the generosity of France. They must remember that if for some time comparative tranquillity had been enjoyed in France, it was due to the firmness of juries.

Maitre Sagesse then addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner, who listened to the speech of his counsel without showing any sign of emotion.

The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for life. He made no remark when sentence was pronounced.

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THE GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR IS
THE ONLY PERFECT RACING AND FIELD GLASS.
EXCEEDS IN MAGNIFYING POWER ALL BINOCULARS NOW IN USE

COMPARISON of Magnifying power and field of view.

Fiel of View of ordinary Binocular of best quality.

Comparative Field of View of Goerz Trieder Binocular of same power.

The Rays of light passing through the objective O, in the direction represented by the arrows, strike the faces p1 and p2 of the upper prism, and are bent by each face through angles of 90° to their previous course. They then strike the lower prism, the faces of which are at right angles to one another and also to those of the upper prism (compare Fig. 4a).

The rays, therefore, are again bent through right angles at each of the faces p3 and p4, and issue past the upper prism out through the eye piece e 2.

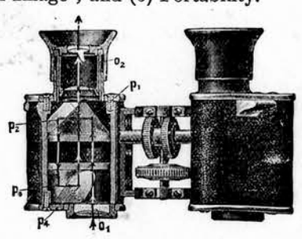
The arrangement of the two prisms and the four-fold rectangular reflection produces the desired reinversion of the image.

May be replaced in case *Focussed* and ready for Immediate use.

Strong Leather Case with Shoulder Strap and Belt Fittings supplied with each glass free of charge.

THE GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS

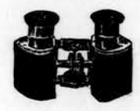
Combine all the essential qualities of a perfect Field Glass, which are :—(1) Achromatism, or freedom from colour; (2) Sharpness of Definition ; (3) Magnifying power ; (4) Wide Field of View ; Brilliancy of Image ; and (6) Portability.



Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

COMPARISON of Length and size of Glasses.

Length of old Style Telescopic Binocular.



Comparative size of Goerz Trieder Binocular of the same power.

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"A perfect food for Infants." MRS. ADA S. BALLIN, Editress of "BABY."

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BEST and CHEAPEST. "HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." —LANCET.

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A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

If the directions given on each tin are followed, the infantile system may be regulated without the aid of medicine.

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Lots of people have thin hair. Perhaps their parents had thin hair; perhaps their children have thin hair. But this does not make it necessary for them to have thin hair.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor

makes the hair healthy and vigorous; makes it grow thick and long. It cures dandruff also.

It always restores color to gray hair,—all the dark, rich color of early life. There is no longer need of your looking old before your time.

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"Patients unable to tolerate the purest & most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest & assimilate it when combined with Maltine" BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL
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New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising and important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil must by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces the pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
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COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895 :—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also free from the tendency to cause unpleasant eructations." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

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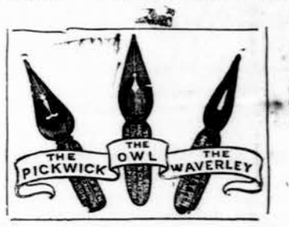

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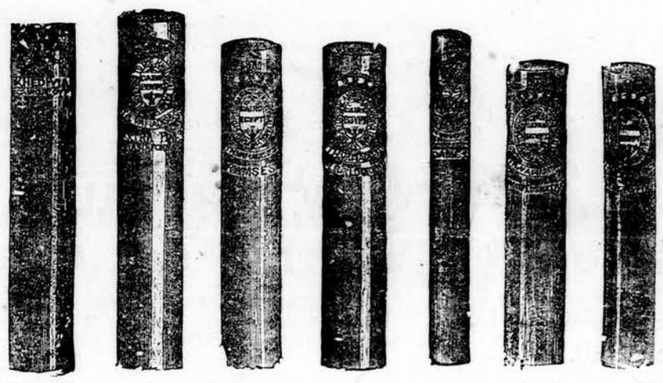

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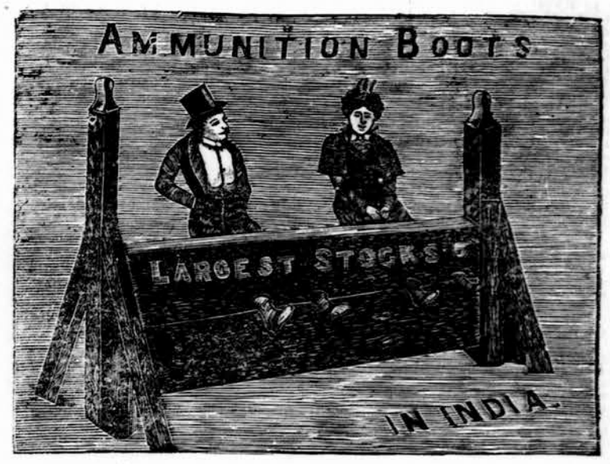

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